SUPREMECOURT.---Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of BHOWANEEBOYE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Woman, deceased, may be granted to THACKERSEY, BHOWAN of Bombay Hindoo, the Executor named in and appointed by the abovementioned will of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 18th day of March, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors,

कैलासवासी भोवानीबाई मुंबईकरी न होंदु इवे सेवटचे मृत्यु पत्राचा अख त्यार घेण्याविशी ढाकरसी भोवान मुंब ईकर होंदु व यावेनाघ सदर हु कैलासवा सोनें आपले मृत्यु पत्रात लीहुन वकील नेमला आहे त्याणी मुंबईचे जुडीकेटरचे सूप्रीम कोर्टात अर्जी केला आहे किं आ लांस द्यावे यास्तव ज्यांस संत अधीका र असेल त्यास जाणवावे.

मारगीन व आरमोतेज
अर्जदार यांचे वकील.
ता. १८ वो माहे मार्च सन १८३९.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.

TO BE POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. on Saturday the 23rd Instant, at their Rooms, consisting of elegant massive 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with plated branches and rich cut pans, rosettes, and centre pieces, large, middle, and small sized engraved and plain Shades; Rich cut Diamond Glass Candlesticks with long Drops; Goblet Burners with brass Sockets, Vase Lamps of sizes, Engraved India Shades, Etruscan frosted Lamps; cut Tumblers, Wine, Claret, and liqueur Glasses; Jelly Glasses and Covers; Green, Blue, purple and white finger Cups, Wine Coolers with best cut edges, and a variety of Ship Tumblers.

On the same day will be sold Gungowder in Barrels and Cannisters, Boxes of fine fresh Manilla Cigars, and the following Invoice of books, the book of Royalty, Pearls of the East, Sporting by Nimrod, Stanfields sketches on the Moselle, Richardson's Sketches, all with beautiful plates, Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman, Sketches by Boz, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, D'Israeli's Works, Eœcyclopœdia of Geography 3 vols, Lady Blessingtons works, Memoirs of Sir Wm. Knighton, Pascal Bruno, Vienna and the Austrians, Cooper's Italy, Outward bound, Pickwick Club, Sketch of Cabul and Afghanistan with Map, Homers Iliad, Pinnocks England, Marryatts works complete, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday, the 25th March 1839, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence (the late Adawlut) in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the elegant household furniture, &c. of BAZET DOVETON, Esq. consisting of Plate, Plated, and rich cut glass ware, Superior China Ware of the richest patterns, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, from "Copeland and Garrett's," Damask Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, Tables, a collection of Shells, Argand hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Table Shades, elegant Articles of Bijouterie, Cooking Utensils; three Palanquins in excellent order, an English built Barouchet, and a variety of other Articles. Particulars will appear in Catalogues and the property on view from Friday the 22d Instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO, have received for sale on Commission, the following new Works and Annuals, and a choice collection of colored prints; Back's Voyage to the North Pole, Mirza's Kaiwan Jah, China opened, No. 5, 6 and 7 of Nicholas Nickleby, Forget me Not for 1839, Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annual, Mitchell's Australia, Ryal's Portraits of Eminent Conservatives, Drawing Room Scrap Book, &c. &c. —Bombay, 19th March, 1839.

FOR SALE—The Ketch "Wave" built at Cochin in 1834, as she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with masts, yards, sails &c. She is coppered, has a sliding Keel, draws four feet water and is in every respect will adapted for river navigation.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 19th March 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 19 MARCH, 1839. No. 3222.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED, IN A FEW DAYS, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant and Nizam's the Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 19th March, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Tuesday the 19th March, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. a quantity of coarse cloth in Bales, pieces of Fine Gauze Flanel, pieces of Blue, Brown, Black and Olive Cashmeret, pieces of Coarse Flannel, Blankets—50 Cashmere Shawls, Black and White Beaver Hats, Pieces of Dorias, Cotton Socks, Common Blue Cups and Saucers, a quantity of rejected Jams, Jellies and Bottled Fruits—Dutch Herrings in Jars, Gorgona Anchovies, a variety of useful articles of Household Furniture, Sundries &c. at.

1 P. M.

A quantity of Sherry, Port, Claret and Champagne (the two latter sold to close an account) and at.

2 P. M.

A Bay Arab Charger, the property of an officer on Service with the Field Force, a Smart little Grey Galloway, a Brace of Beeloochistan Greyhounds, also an Egyptian Bitch with 3 Whelps, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

No. 10 Forbes Street,
Bombay, 19*th March* 1839.

RECENTLY Landed from the "*Walmer Castle*" and exposed for sale at the Rooms of BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co., an Invoice of splendid Engravings in Maple and Rich burnished Frames—amongst them are the following:—"*Death of the First Born*," "*The Destroying Angel*," *Departure of the Israelites*," The "*Opening of the Sixth Seal*," "*Marcus Curtius*" &c.—The above are by "*Martin*," and are on a large scale.—Also Handsome Portraits of "*Duke of Wellington*," "*Baptism of the Covenanters*," "*Inquisition*," "*Contrabandista*," "*Citation of Wycliff*," "*Christ walking on the Sea*," "*Entombment*," "*Resurrection*," and numerous other subjects.—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15*th March* 1839.

No. 162.—Captain D. Downing of the Bengal Establishment is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with leave of absence for a period of two years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16*th March* 1839.

No. 163.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. Berthon, Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad, under date 29th January last, is extended to the 15th instant, and that Officer is now ordered return to his duty.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZ GERALD, K. C. B.

15*th March* 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Cullum, at present doing duty at Baroda, is directed to proceed to Bhooj to be there employed.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence;—

8 Regt. N. I. Major H. Sandwith from 12th of March to 12th April on Medical Certificate to proceed to Mahableshwar.

The following arrangements in the Regt. of Artillery are ordered.

Lieutenant E. S. Blake is directed to proceed to Baroda with all practicable expedition, to relieve Lieutenant H. Giberne in charge of the Company of Golundouze at that Station.

Lieutenant Blake will deliver over the Company of Golandauze he at present holds charge of to Lieutenant F. W. Hicks adjt. and Quarter Mr. Artillery N. D. till an officer is available for the duty.

12*th March* 1839.

A Deserter from the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is attached to the Marine Battalion until further Orders.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. C. Morse, Acting Assist. Adjt. Genl. P. D. A. Staff from 12th March to 22nd March On private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

14*th March* 1839.

With the sanction, of Government, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the Civil Surgeon at Dholia be placed inMedical charge of the Right Wing of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry serving at that Station, and that the Assistant Surgeon at present in Medical charge of that Regiment proceed with the Left Wing to Asseerghur.

A Deserter from the 26th Regiment Native Infantry is to be received into the Quarter Guard of the Marine Battalion, until an opportunity offer, of sending him to the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

16*th March* 1839.

The Stars of the Order of British India having been received, Officers Commanding Native Corps in which Native Officers who have been nominated to the honours of the Order may be, serving, will be supplied through Officers Commanding Divisions and by the Adjutant General of the Army, with the number required for distribution, and on their receipt the whole of the Troops at the different Stations, where the Native Officers in question may be present, are to be assembled at a General Parade, to witness their public investiture by the Senior Officer present, who will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, nominal Rolls distinguishing the two Classes of the Officers invested.

The Stars of the Native Officers belonging to the Pension Establishment, will be forwarded to, and delivered by, the Paymaster, from whom they receive their Pensions, who will transmit the required Rolls to Head Quarters.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday March 16.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a brisk market this week and a number of parcels have changed hands at about previous prices. The purchases have chiefly been for the English market, a few which we record below.

250 Bales Nowlod Barsee	@	Rs. 128½
150 Do...do. New do.	@	„ 430
700 Candies new Oomrawutty	@	„ 127
1000 Bales new Broach	@	„ 144
350 Candies old do. and Surat	@	„ 117
500 Bales do. Dholera	@	„ 119
150 Candies Rajahpore and Komgtah	@	„ 105½

The arrivals from Kattywar continue very small and by advices from Dholera and Bhownuggur we are led to believe that very little new Cotton may be expected from thence.

OPIUM (*Malwa.*)—At present there is no market for the drug, and the principal holders are not inclined to lower the present nominal prices but to hold in the hope that the rigour of the Chinese measures to put down the trade may after a time be abated.—The stock here on the 13th instant was 10,709 chests, and the quantity expected from the 1st November last to that date was 8250 chests, while the passes sold amounted to 20,139 chests

HEMP.—52 Candies of Bankote appear on our returns as purchased at Rs 42 ₰ candy.

PEPPER (*Malabar.*)—A purchase of 700 Candies has been made at Rs 7-0 ₰ candy, which shows a decline on prices.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

WOOL.—Meets with a ready sale as it arrives, and prices remain without any alteration of importance.

COFFEE (*Mocha.*)—The market has not had any fresh supplies placed in it.

ELEPHANT'S TEETH.—About 30 teeth of 80 lb. each and upwards have been purchased at Rs. 81 to Rs. 82 ₰ Maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—

IRON BAR (*English.*)—A sale of 375 Candies was made the day before yesterday at Rs 43 ₰ Candy, which is about 8 annas ₰ Candy under the last sale.

DO. BAR (*Swedish*).—Is much wanted, the stock being nearly run out.

COCHINEAL.—A sale of a parcel to the extent of 15,000 lbs. expected, has been made at Rs 3 and 8¼ annas ₰ lb. 7000 lb. @ 3 & 8 annas ₰ lb.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions during the week are the following.

MADAPOLLAMS (*grey*) 3000 Pieces have been sold			Rs. 2 4 p. p.
SHEETINGS	do.—250	Do. 40 Inchs 64 yds. @	„ 13 8 p. p.
Do.	do.—240	Do. do. 62 @	„ 14 8 p. p.
Do.	do.— 90	Do. do. 54 @	„ 10 8 p. p.
Do.	do.— 70	Do. do. 50 @	„ 12 8 p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Transactions have been limited during the week and the only one of which we have heard is of Canton American bills to the extent of £ 3000 Stg. at 2s. 1 1-16 ₰ rupee. Except a few National Bank of Scotland bills at sixty days sight, very few foreign bills are offering and exchange appears to be declining.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Sales have been made during the week at full previous prices for five ₰ cents a considerable amount of the Loan of 1829 | 30 having been taken off at Rs. 111 ₰ 100 Siccas.—Four ₰ cents of 1832 | 33 and 1835 | 36 are also again rallying a little from the discount to which they had fallen.

FREIGHTS

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Engagements were made at about the date of our last at Rs. 19 ₰ candy, which however is rather above what shippers generally are willing to give.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—There has been no addition to the tonage by arrival during the week, and that in the harbour available is small. Freight has a tendency to rise.—We have not heard of engagements as yet above £ 4. 10 ₰ ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Having observed in your paper a leading article, recommending a proposal to establish a Native Magazine, I beg to inform you that such a magazine has been advertised in the Durpun some months past, and that the subscription list is already sufficiently complete to give me hopes that I may issue the first number in a few weeks. As I have engaged the assistance of European Gentlemen as well as of native Gentlemen who are interested in the promotion of education, I hope that it will be found a useful instrument in the good cause. And if your correspondent would render me any assistance, I trust that I may ask it as a service to the public.

I am, &c.
R. J.

Bombay, 18*th March* 1839.

FORT ASYLUM.

AT a *Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fort Asylum, held in Rampart Row, on Monday the* 11*th Instant*.

It was proposed by Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. and seconded by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. that Framjee Cowasjee, Esq. be called to take the Chair.

MR. FOGERTY then read the following REPORT.

Before entering upon the business which is to be brought before the notice of this meeting, it will be proper to give a succinct view of the steps which have been taken to rear the institution which has been established under the title of the Fort Asylum of Bombay, from its infancy to the present state of efficiency to which it has attained, to state shortly, but clearly the claims it has upon the support of those who are now assembled before me, and to explain the relation in which I personally stand to it as its *founder*, and as having contributed to the extent of my humble ability in promoting the useful objects for which it was called into existence. In the course of my practice between the years of of 1830 and 1835, many cases came under my notice, not a few of them of great difficulty and importance demanding instant attention, and requiring the most zealous watchfulness on my part to bring about a happy result. Those were the cases of individuals who could either not at all or but ill afford to purchase in their families the advantages of medical attendance, and who had consequently a strong claim upon the kindly sympathies of their more fortunate brethren whom providence had blessed with the means not only of procuring comforts for themselves, but of ministering to the wants of their less fortunate fellow creatures, and so long as they continued few in number, I did not hesitate to bestow upon them particularly both my medical advice and such other assistance, as it was in my power to bestow upon them. To the individuals thus brought under my treatment, I gave up an apartment in my private dwelling and supplied them not only with gratuitous attendance; but with medicines procured at my own cost from the Chemist, and in the year 1838, when the expenditure became heavier than I had at first calculated upon, on account of the increased number of patients, I established in my own premises a Dispensary upon a similar scale, by which I was enabled to administer medicines at a smaller outlay, and to a much larger extent upon that outlay than I could have done on the original principle upon which I had started in contributing the mite of my professional assistance to the alleviation of disease among the humbler classes, and in doing all in my power to diffuse the blessing of health among those whose means prevented them from calling in the aid of respectable medical attendance. This system was continued till the following year, when finding the calls upon my means daily encreasing, the monthly expense amounting to between 3 0 and 400 Rupees. I found it advisable to call into my assistance the contributions of the community. The sum wanted at the time to enable me to carry on myself imposed a duties with such a degree of efficiency as I could be satisfied with, was Rupees 6000. An address to the natives brought in as much as Rupees 3,350, which was accordingly devoted to the experiment of furnishing larger and more suitable premises for the accommodation of the patients, in order that nothing might be wanting in the supply of every want in the quantity and quality of the medicines, and in the procuring of the services of efficient Hospital assistants and servants, under my own immediate care and superintendence. In this manner accommodation and medicines were afforded to as follows to no fewer than 112 indoor and upwards of 661 outdoor patients, according to the following statement to the end of the year of experiment, which expired on the 1st Instant.

Monthly Return of Admission from January 1838.

January	59	August	54
February	48	September	51
March	65	October	36
April	54	November	29
May	62	December	23
June	50	January 1839	28
July	69	February 1839	32

Monthly Return of Daily Attendance.

January	32	August	12
February	22	September	22
March	21	October	11
April	10	November	15
May	18	December	8
June	18	January	13
July	21	February	19

Monthly Return of Patients who have been treated at the Fort Asylum from 1st January 1838.

Apoplexy	2	Involuntary Semen discharge of.	1
Amputation Lacerated fingers	2	Inflammation of Lungs	9
Asthma	2	Inflammation of Breast	1
Abscess Phlegma	13	Icterus	1
Do. Psoas	2	Kidneys	1
Ahmenorrhoea	3	Leucorrhoea	3
Burn	3	Lues	27
Bronchitis	3	Leprosy	4
Constipation	6	Marasmus	5
Contusions	6	Manla	1
Cough Common	22	Menhorrhagia	4
Cancer	2	Necrosis	2
Cardialgia	20	Odintalgia	1
Concussion of Head	1	Psora	1
Chancre	3	Paralysis	4
Catarrhus Visicae	1	Phithisis	4
Choira	1	Porrigo	1
Disordered Bowels	28	Rheumatism	10
Dyspepsiae	45	Rachitis	2
Dysentery Acute	19	Retention of Urine	4
Dislocation Of low Jaw. Of Passella. Of Thyroid and Cricord Cartileges by relaxation of ligamists	15	Stone	1
		Scrophula	17
		Scabies	6
		Scald	1
		Saryngitis	1
Dropsy General	5	Teething Bowel Complaint	9
Diabitis	2	Ditto with cough	3
Deafness	2	Ditto with convulsions	4
Eye Inflammation of	6	Tenia Capitis	2
Erisipylas	1	Testicle Diseased of	1
Epilepsy	1	Ulcer	12
Fever with Debility	58	Dito Menstrual	1
Fever intermittents	77	Uterus Diseased Ovaria	1
Fever Bilious	24	Venereal	21
Gonorrhoea	25	Wounds	11
Hydrophobia	1	Worms intestinal	6
Hemorhoids	2	Worms Guinea	1
Hemoptisis	1	Varicose vein of leg	1
Hooping Cough	2	Midwifery instrumental and difficult	10
Hepatitis	5	Cholera	48
Herpes Zosti	1	Diseases of Heart	6
			661

Return of Patients who have been treated in Hospital (Fort Asylum) from 1st March 1838 to 28th February 1839.

Amputation below the knee joint for disease dancle	1		
Ancle joint sprained severely	1	Cured	
Baboes	3	do.	
Castration	1	do.	
Calculs in the bladder (operation)	5	do.	
Convulsions	1	Dead	
Disease of elbow joint (scrophula)	1	Cured	
Diabitis	1	do.	
Delirium Tremens	1	do.	
Dysentery	7	do.	
Dropsy	1	Dead	
Epilepsy	1	Cured	
Erisepelas Face	1	Dead	
Fractured scull (fall from a window into the street from first floor)	1	Cured	
Fractured Elbow joint	1	do.	
Fractured ribia and Fibula (compound)	1	do.	
Fistulae operation	5	do.	
Fever Intermittent	8	do.	
Gastro Enteritis	1	do.	
Herniae	1	do.	
Hemoetemisis	2	One Dead.	
Hydrocele Operation	4	Cured	
Heart Disease of	1	do.	
Hemoptisis	1	do.	
Hepatitis	6	One Dead.	

Went out nearly well

Illeus	1	Cured
Itch Malabar Malignant	1	Dead
Icterus	1	Cured
Leprosy	2	do.
Lacerated Wound	4	do.
Midwifery (Instrumental)	11	Saved
Phithisis	2	One Dead.
Phagedenic sloughing (venereal)	1	Cured
Pleura Inflamation of	2	do.
Rheumatism Acute	1	do.
Syphilis	13	do.
Retention of Urine operation	3	do.
Sloughing Ulceration about thigh and scrotum (venereal)	1	do.
Tetanus from incised wound of scalp from falling of a door	1	Dead
Ulcer Indolent of leg	4	Cured
Uterus Inflammation of	1	do.
	109	
Since closing this return case admitted	3	
	112	

Total Number of Patients treated they were of

Parsees	270	French	1
Hindoos	98	English	84
Moosulmen	77	Turk	1
Portuguese	147	Seetee	3
Jews	3	Chinese	1
Anglo Indian	77	Camilla	2
Moguls	1		774
Armenians	15		
Male Patients	447	Children Patients	129
Female Patients	148		774
Discharged Cured	648	Discharged Incurable	1
" Relieved	46		695
Dead	31	Remaining	29
Absented	19		

The encreased expense consequent upon this arrangement led to a serious difficulty in its continuance upon an equally liberal and efficient scale without a further extension of that support which had hitherto been acceded to it, inasmuch as the amount of contribution was exceeded by the extra house rent incurred for the large and commodious premises which were devoted to the purpose of the institution, the former amounting only to 3,350 Rupees, while the latter entailed the outlay of Rupees 3,600 per annum—notwithstanding this deficiency of income below expenditure, I unhesitatingly in consideration of the great relief the institution was that instrument of affording to so large a Number of the different members of the community, who would otherwise have been precluded from availing themselves of the advantages of European treatment, continued at my own expense to defray the outlay of the Establishment, providing Hospital assistants and servants at the expense of Rupees per annum 1014, Medicines 2447, Hospital Furniture 683, Medical Stores 370, Bazar and Wines &c. 927, amounting in all to a grand Total of Rupees 9051. The particulars of all which are clearly shewn in the statement which I now lay before the Meeting.

STATEMENT.

To amount Received by Subscription		Rs. 3,350	Qr. Res. 0 0
„ „ by Medicine Sold		4,056	0 0
		7,406	
By Amount Expended for Hospital Furniture		683	0 0
„ „ Medical Comforts &c.		927	1 0
„ „ Medicines Servants		2,447	0 0
„ „ Hospital & Servants		1014	0 0
„ „ Sundry Contingencies		360	0 0
„ „ House rent		3,300	0 0
		9,051	0 0
By Cash standing against the Asylum		1,645	0 0
		7,406	0 0

This, Gentlemen, is a very heavy expenditure for a private individual, and I therefore hope that any friends whom I have now the honor of addressing in a cause so deeply worthy of their consideration, and so highly deserving of their support, will excuse the liberty I take in laying before their notice the plan by which I endeavoured to secure the attainment of the same laudable objects, and at the same time to diminish the very heavy outlay to which I voluntarily subjected myself. There are two classes of patients, whom I principally attend. The one is composed of private Individuals and families, who give me a yearly fee for my professional attendance, but who not being servants of Government have not the privilege of procuring their medicines from the Government dispensary. These I was fortunate enough to prevail upon to have their prescriptions made up at my own Dispensary, I bestowing the difference between the amount of cost and the sum paid for the general behalf of the Hospital. The other class is composed of patients whose respectability placed them above seeking charitable aid, but whose poverty yet prevented them from giving any thing like adequate remuneration to their medical attendant.—With these, I made it the condition of their receiving my attendance, that they should take the medicines prescribed to them by me from the dispensary in my establishment. The difference between the amount received in this way, and the cost of the medicines amounting to Rupees 4,056 I made over entirely to the Hospital, thus encreasing the receipts of the institution to the total sum of 7,406 Rupees towards the expense incurred of 9,051 Rupees. This contrivance which it will be observed is unattended with any advantage to myself, has enabled me to be less urgent upon the present meeting for the supply of funds towards the expenditure of the bye gone year; but I think it will not operate against a liberal subscription towards the wants of succeeding ones, and the general increase of the efficiency of an establishment set on foot as the Fort Asylum has been, for such important public purposes.

In reviewing the advancement that has taken place in the native mind, during the last four or even two years, in regard to the treatment of disease upon the principles established in European practice, is it not matter of rejoicing for every one who looks with a friendly eye upon the progress of improvement among the natives of this country? That people of all castes and denominations have in a great measure thrown aside their prejudices and entrusted themselves while labouring under disease to the treatment prescribed in European science.—Has not an important moral revolution been effected in the minds and habits of these people, when we find Hindoos, Parsees and Mahomedans, both men and women, becoming voluntary inmates of a Hospital, and placing themselves under the entire guidance of a European Surgeon? Such institutions as the one now under consideration effect more good and perform more signal service in softening down prejudice, and in paving the way to general enlightenment than others of loftier name and of greater pretensions. The object they have in view is the public good, the diffusion as widely as possible of the blessing of health among the poorer classes of the community, and communication of useful knowledge on the subject of disease in opposition to the quackery and imposture of native practitioners, and it were surely much more laudable on the part of those natives whom a gracious providence has blessed with the means of relieving the distresses of their fellow creatures to bestow their charities upon such an institution as this, than to waste their monies upon those hordes of professional beggars, who infest our streets—not that they really stand in need of aid of the alms given by the charitable from motives, as much mistaken, as they are, in all probability, sincere. By supporting such an Institution as this, the benevolent mind will be gratified with the assurance that not only is relief administered where it really is required, but that on recovery to health many industrious people are restored to the ability of working for the support of their families, and thereby preventing many from having recourse to alms, who would otherwise be a burthen upon the community.

To the mercantile community, such an Institution as this is calculated to be eminently useful. By its instrumentality can sailors from the shipping be relieved at once, and without trouble instead of the present tedious and troublesome system which is in force relative to their admission into the European Hospital.

In conclusion, I cannot help requesting a few minutes longer the patience of this meeting, that I may take the opportunity of expressing how deeply grateful I am for the confidence which has been reposed in me by the natives and other subscribers since I first solicited their aid towards the formation of this institution as an experiment. How far that aid has enabled me to be useful to the community in conjunction with my own expenditure, I have endeavonred to convey to you, and I trust I have during the course of my endeavours to merit the confidence you have reposed in me, succeeded in convincing you, that I at least, have used every exertion to merit your approbation. Both in relieving to the utmost of my ability those who have placed themselves under my care, and in conducting the affairs of the establishment with a due regard to economy and efficiency in all its departments; and I beg to testify at this meeting, that the assistants of the Hospital have given me entire satisfaction, who have always been ready to render their support in furthering my endeavours by a patient source of watching and kindness to the patients, which has tended materially to support that good feeling I wished should exist in the minds of the poor patients in Hospital.

To Mrs. Fogerty I am more particularly indebted for her superintendence of the comforts of the sick poor, and for the economy of that branch of expenditure.

Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. and seconded by Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. that the report just read be approved and adopted, and that a copy of it be transmitted to all the Bombay Presses for publication.

Proposed by Ardaseer Hormosjee, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Boswell.

That a Managing Committee be appointed from among the subscribers, together with an honorary Secretary, whose duty it will be to audit the accounts on the 15th day of each month, and to do any other business connected with the non-Medical arrangements of the institution.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. | Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq.
Ardaseer Hormosjee, Esq. | Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba,
Framjee Cawasjee, Esq. | Esq.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Mathews de Cruize.

Proposed by Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy. Esq. and seconded by Ardaseer Hormosjee, Esq.

That the General Annual Meeting be held in the first week in March each year, and that half yearly meetings be held also during the first week or August for the transaction of general business.

Proposed by Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, and seconded by Mr. Baptista.

That this Report be printed and circulated as widely as possible among all classes of the community.

Proposed by Mr Mathews De Cruize and seconded by Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.

That the thanks of this Meeting be communicated to the Treasurers Messrs. B. and Ardaseer Hormosjee.

Proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Boswell.

That the thanks of the Meeting are eminently due to Mr. Fogerty for the zeal and assiduity with which he has gratuitously devoted his professional exertion to the duties of the establishment.

Proposed by Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. and seconded by Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Esq.

That a Subscription list be openend and handed round to the Meeting, and then sent round among the public (European and Natives) for the purpose of procuring contributions.

Proposed by Mr. Cumins and seconded by Mr. Mathews De Cruize.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Framjee Cowasjee Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT MARCH 16.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy. Rs as	Sell. Rs as.
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000	108-12	109
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	109	109-4
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200	110-12	110
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-12	111
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33	102-12	103
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	97-12	98
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-4	102-12
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 dito...ditto (Siccа. Rs.)	108-8	109
Bills on Madras @ 30 dito....ditto	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Specie

Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100	219	219-8
Ditto do. broken ₰ 100	219-8	219-8
German Crowns ₰ 100	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Stg.	10-4	10-8
Syces Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Ditto do, small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-4	103-8

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	300 a 380 ₰ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	200 a 280 do.
Ditto Port Louis	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Calcutta	200 a 280 do.
Bombay to Madras	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Colombo	100 a 180 do.
Ditto Whampoa	280 do.
Ditto Batavia	200 do.
Bombay to Singapore	200 do.
Ditto Bussorah	300 do.
Ditto Bushire	280 do.

HIGH WATER TABLE 19TH MARCH, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	6 6	6 9
Wednesday	6 6	6 9
Thursday	6 5	6 9
Friday	6 4	6 9

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 15 Captain R. Shortrede, Trigl. Survey, from Koukan.
Do. do. 1st Lieut. Warner Bengal Horse Artillery.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. Booth, 41st Regt. from Poona.
Do. do. Capt. Clunie, do. from do.
Do. 18 Mr. Hatfield from Ellora.

DEPARTURES.

March 16 Lieut. Col. N. Alves, Madras Staff to sea.
Do. do. Col. Gunner, Madras Army, to Europe.
Do. Capt. Downing, Bengal Establishment to Cape of Good Hope.
Do. 17 Capt. J. H. Chalmers, Marine Battalion.
Do. Major Simmons, 41st Regt. to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

On Sunday the 17th instant, John Anthur, the Infant son of Lieutenant J. G. Forbes, 23d Regt N. I. aged two months and fifteen days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 18th Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, from Carachee. 13th March 1839.

DEPARTURES.

March 16th Barque Emigrant, William Petree, Master to Liverpool.

Do. do Barque Emont, N. Burtsal, Master, to Karachee.

Passengers.—J. J. Atkinson, Surgeon, 2 Conductors, and 11 Natives.

Do. 17th Brig Warwick, R Jeffries, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Capt. Carter, Mrs. Carter, 8 children.

Do. 17 Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, James Lyons, Master to China.

Do. 18th Walmer, Castle, Bourchier, Master, to London and Cape.

Do. do. Mount Stewart Elphinstone, N. Stewart Master to Clyde.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H. C. S.

H. C Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Taura Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Sandany, Charlotte; Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowla Savoy, Benares, Allalarie, Selph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrueiet, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dooliot Pursad, Futta, Hulbury, Futtay Sultan, Julia, Victoria, Shahzahdee, Vensitart Hydroose, audlianzah.

French.—Nymph.
Arab.—Ship Tauza.
Danish.—Sydeva.
American.—William Henry.
Portuguese.—Brig Casador.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co..	London ..	16th Dec.
Calcutta	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	do.. ..	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.. ..	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	
John Duniston		do.. ..	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co....	do.. ..	early in Feb.
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	20th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.....	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do. & do.	17th Sept.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co....	do. &China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold		Bristol....	25th Nov.
Javerah		do.. ..	early in Dec.
Cestrian	Do.	do.. ..	21st Oct.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co..	do.. ..	8th Dec.
Syria	Do.	do.. ..	25th do.
Crusader	Do.	do.. ..	14th Nov.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	4th Dec.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	early in Jan.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter &o Co..	do.. ..	In all Oct.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.....	do.. ..	early in do.
Durham		do.. ..	10th Jan.
Wm. Sharples		do.. ..	30th Dec.
Broad Oak	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liuecily	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.. ..	
T. Worthington		do.. ..	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.. ..	
William	Skinner & Co.....	do.. ..	8th Oct.
Abyssinia		do.. ..	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co....	Bourbon ..	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux .	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Tranquilidade	Do.	Macao, ...	20th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.. ..	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co..	do.. ..	26th do.
Allison		do.. ..	30th do.
Deemgan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras.. ..	12th Jan.
Ivez		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia		Calcutta..	7th Feb.

From China.—Sulimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—March, 7.

Letters from Ferozepoor Speak of the convalescence of Runjeet, but of his still precarious state. Should a relapse take place of which there is some probability, a fatal termination is expected. We and our cotemporaries would really be obliged to him to put an end to the state of anxious suspense he has kept us in so long by paying nature's debt, to which he has apparently as strong an objection, as Major General C ——has to his creditors'. In the mean time the troops are kept at Ferozepoor, pendente lite, (between life and death) and Colonel Cheap had arrived to superintend the erection of the new Cantonments.

Agra.—Recent letters from England speak with confidence of the appointment of Mr. Macnaghten to the Lieut. Governorship of these Provinces. This independently of the good authority of the letters, which are neither from Ticket Porters of the India House, nor the waiting maids of Director's wives, looks extremely probable; for there is no member of rank in the service, so entitled to the appointment from ability and reputation as Mr. Macnaghten. It will if the report prove true.

[redacted] ollock will not arrive until the

[redacted] rn in contemplation, that a sum [redacted] taken from the Agra Metcalfe [redacted] and applied to the erection of a [redacted] urposes at Agra-such as a Library, [redacted], and Rooms for Meetings, &c. [redacted] ich has arisen out of the dissent of [redacted] rs to the appropriation of the funds [redacted] proposition will be discussed at the meeting announced in our advertising columns, for the 13th instant.

Captain Quin and Lieutenant Lauder of the cavalry branch of the Juloan Contingent, have arrived, and proceed to Juloan early in the week ensuing.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

SHIKARPOOR.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

Sir,—We have been at this place, long enough to be tired of it already, the sun is as powerful as at Kurnaul in the month of April, and I begin to think the proverb true, that Shikarpoor is the hottest place in the East and Dauder the hottest in the world; the jungle and trees that surrounded Shikarpoor have been cleared away for about the space of three miles, merely leaving the large trees standing that are near the city walls—certainly inproving the appearance of the place. The high houses and minarets partly screened by the unbrageous foliage, have a very picturesque effect from a distance, and to do justice to the view, it would require the pencil of a Claude Loraine. But go inside the towns the scene vanishes, and you see nothing but dirty narrow streets, houses of three and four stories high, chiefly occupied by Bankers and Merchants, and who, report says, are wealthy in the extreme. But the Ameers having come to terms, have deprived us of the pleasure, we should have derived in taking an inventory of their effects. The Shah's Force who are a fine body of young men. I have no doubt, would have ably acquitted themselves under the active exertions of their gallant officers, had they come to blows with the troops of Sinde. The Cavalry are also in tolerable order, although they have been pretty well worked since leaving Ferozepoor, and forage has been bad and scarce. Captain Anderson's* Regiment is fast picking up, and they have a large number of excellent horses in it notwithstanding the disadvantages that officer was under in being removed from his recruiting gound at Bareilly, and placed at Kurnaul at that time, the very worst station in all India for raising men, and the present good order, that the Corps are now in, certainly speaks volumes for the perseverance and zeal of its Commandant. But onward to the West. Why should we loiter here. All Sinde has succumbed to British power, three large cantonments are to be built westward of the Indus, and one, at Hydrabad. The Chiefs of Candahar are anxious for the King's approach though gold is doing all it can to draw them over to the Persian side, supplies have been laid in, and a road already made as far as the Bolan pass; and, it is hoped the first week in March will see the departure of the Shah's Force, accompanied by a Cavalry corps and a Brigade of Infantry, followed at an interval of a few days by Sir W. Cotton's Army, while Sir J. Keane cuts across the country and joins at Dauder and all advance upon Candahar, after a few weeks [redacted] at that city. A large portion of the Army proceeds to Herat, the remainder with His Majesty to Cabool, where we will suppose him to be surrounded by all the Tom Foolery of Royalty, living a life of ease and luxury ---his troops well armed and disciplined---ready to cross could Morad Dosh and take possession of Balk, for what against 6000 we Beg do with his disorderly rabble to Heerat. Is it ill armed men? New let us return ting language to Cely Shah Kamran after his insult- enter his city, Idonel Stoddart † will allow us ficers there, as well as give Artillery and Engineer Of- us and troops, and be at the

* Captain A. was ordered by C[redacted] of the Force, to make forced marches to Colonel T. Smith there in charge to some Nuwab at Meerut, who comes to Loodeeanah, also to go horses. This Nuwab was as much to furnish him with 1000 with 1000 horses as Colonel S, would have to furnish Captain A. corps of Cavalry—one would have supposed been to have raised a Colonel Smith's standing in the service, [illegible] that an Officer of better than to have removed Captain A from [illegible] to have known cruiting ground as Rohilcund---but while so [illegible] a splendid re- as they grow old, others grow the reverse. [illegible] grow wise

† Colonel Stoddard left Heerat some time a[illegible] Pottinger to remain there as long as he could, to [illegible] Persians and shah Kamran from coming to terms. [illegible] desired [illegible] event the bidding of an Envoy. If he does, he must know full well that he will be merely independent in name, and yet to us the command of that city is of paramount importance, for once in possession of Heerat and Balk we could threaten Persia, and effect a combined movement on Mushed whenever we chose. But the Persians now pouring in troops to Ghourian, are strengthening that Frontier post which is within a few miles of Heerat. Perhaps they expect to gain that city by one desperate effort ere proud England's troops arrive to rescue her ally. Because they think Shah Kamram repents his alliance with us, and that they can now effect by policy what they could not gain by arms, Should such be the case, our Army would have some difficulty in reducing that city, and meeting the combined attacks of Persians and Heeratees. Yet should Shah Kamran remain true, and every thing go on favourably, still our small Force will not be more than sufficient to drive the Persians out of Ghourian, and establish our name and influence throughout the countries bordering on Persia. To some the idea may appear chimerical of having Balk and Heerat as our advanced position, and yet in a few short years we may look to the day, when the Indus was our Frontier, and name with scorn that river's narrow bounds.

Yours obediently,
Alpha.

West of the Indus, 15th Feby. 1839.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.---March 9.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow, and the severity of the winter at Simla, many of the houses have suffered considerable damage. Great exertions are making to render them habitable against the arrival of parties by whom they have been engaged.

The Rana of Dholepore is about to make a pilgrimage to bathe in the Ganges—passing through Agra—with about 2,000 followers.

DELHI GAZETTE,—Mar. 6.

We learn that Sir Henry Fane took his departure on the 16th for Bombay. He told Brigadier———that *their* movements were arranged as follows:—To make no delay in getting through the Bolan Pass; no matter where we halted, if necessary, for a month to complete arrangements. Then go on to Caudahar crown Shah Shoojoh, (who, by the bye, says it has been very kind in Government furnishing him with the force he has, but that he does not feel quite certain whether it is under our or his orders, (the most sensible speech he has yet made) detach part of the Army to take Cabul, and pass the 3 summer months in its vicinity, which over, Sir Henry conceives, the Army will return to Loodianah by the 15th of October this year.

Sir Henry shook hands with many that morning on the bridge; and issued the following complimentary order about the Indus Army. He said if any poor devil had a miserable trip before him, he had; that instead of going to Bombay as Commander in Chief, he had parted with every thing. He never appeared in better health, and his departure is sincerely regretted. As a man of business, his equal is seldom met with. To the minutest trifles he gives his attention. when others would content themselves with a general outline. That Sir Henry Fane may pass the evening of his days in happiness, is the hearty wish not only of the Army of the Indus, but of the Bengal Army at large.

Mr. MacNaghten wrote a few days ago to Sir W. Cotton, "By virtue of the Authority vested in me, I hereby direct you to return to Roree "with your Column," to which Sir Willoughby replied, "he was under Sir John Keane's orders, and could not receive Mr. M's.," so there will, it is surmised, be a ——— for some big wig.

The Home Government are, we learn, about to send out costly presents to *Maha Raja Runjeet Sing.* Some splendid Field Artillery, fully equipped, will form a part of the presents—and some first rate, thorough bred, Stallions.

We have heard it mentioned that during the ensuing rainy season, it is in contemplation to despatch 2 very large Consignments of Treasure for the use of Army of the Indus direct to Bhawulpore across the desert, thereby saving the very circuitous route via Ferozepore, the escort we learn will be taken from the Troops at this Station accompanied by a strong detachment of Cavalry either from Muttra or Kurnaul.

(From the North West Englishman.

We have at length reached Shikarpore, after a tiresome, uninteresting, retrogade march. There is at all times something very miserable in retracing one's steps over the same ground we had so lately trodden. In this instance we not only suffer from want of the excitement we have hitherto experienced in the constant change of scene, but from unusual depression of spirits, at the termination of our Hydrabad campaign. We started buoyed up with hopes of honor, glory, and prize money; these visions, alas! are all knocked on the head, by the pusillanimity of the Ameers of Hydrabad, and the successful diplomacy of Colonel Pottinger. As the bridge of boats was completely finished, the Park and Heavy Ordnance crossed on the 12th and 13th; the 2nd Brigade on the 14th; 1st Brigade on the 15th; 4th Brigade on the 16th; and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are now crossing.

It was truly a beautiful sight to see the different Corps, with their Bands playing, followed by long strings of camels, and Camp followers winding their way over the bridge, the glittering of their arms in the sun, the Fort of Bukkur with its picturesque battlements frowning over the bridge, the ancient towns of Roree and Sukkur overhanging the mighty stream, formed altogether a delightful picture. The bridge has answered its purpose admirably, and is much to the credit of Captain Thomson, under whose able superintendence it was constructed. In passing over the Troops, scarcely an accident has occurred, a few restive Camels fell with their loads into the boats, but were got out again without injury.

The Town of Sukkur or Suckher, as you will see on reference to Burnes' interesting work, is supposed by Arrian to take its name from being the birth place of King Porus' wet nurse; the analogy is certainly striking, but I shall reserve my opinion on the subject for my forthcoming essay in the Asiatic Journal, which also treateth of the derivation of the name of the opposite Fort of Bukkur and other learned matters. Of Sukkur I need say no more, its glory has passed away. Of Sir John Kean we hear nothing possitive. One day it is said, he is marching up to join us, and the next we hear he is still sitting down before Hydrabad. We are to make a halt, and I fear a very long one at Sikarpore, in consequence of the utter impossibility of procuring supplies, more particularly Camels for the use of the Shahs Force. This is much to be regretted as from the long residence of the Shahs Force here, the forage for many miles round has been completely consumed, so that our cattle will not derive much good from the halt; The worst, is the injurious effect it will have on the health of the Troops. I do not think it is possible for an Army to be in a healthier, or more effective state than we are at present, but if we are kept in a standing Camp, we will soon begin, to experience the effects of it, by an immense encrease of sickness. The want of change, excitement, and of regular exercise, but especially the accumulation of filth, in the shape of putrid animal and vegetable matter, now that the weather is getting hot, will soon taint the atmosphere, and injure the health of the Troops. I believe Mr. McNaghten is most anxious, that part of our force should move on at once, and get through the Boland Pass, whilst there is no one to oppose us. The Candahar Chiefs are said to be anxious to join us, and advise a speedy movement, as from the quantity of snow in the passes between Cabul, and the Boland one, Dost Mahomed cannot at present come down to oppose us. There is a son of the Chief now here, named Mahomed, what he is doing I know not, but suppose he must have come to try and negociate on behalf of his Father. Dost Mahomed is said to have lately written to Burnes; saying he is tired of ruling over such set of a treacherous rascals, and would gladly give up the Throne, to any one but Shah Shoojah, but looking upon his family as the murderers of his brother, he cannot submit to his restoration. I think it not improbable, but he may yet give in to us. Every thing is terribly dear here, from our foolishly placing reliance on the Parsee Merchants, Europe goods are not to be procured for any money. I annex you a list of a few of the prices of articles here, which will show the enormous profit the Bengal Shopkeepers might make by bringing an investment either round this way, or across the Punjab. The Bombay Army have taken the whole of the supplies for themselves, so we can expect none from that quarter.

Sherry 60 Rs.; Port 60 Rs.; Brandy 48 Rs.; Manilla Cheroots, 65 Rs. per Box; Tea 12 Rs. per seer; Cheeses, Hams, Pickles, &c. not procurable at any price.

Lieut. Ramsay of the Commissariat has been permitted to proceed on sick leave to Bombay, and eventually to sea for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Dallas of the 16th Regt. Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General in his place.

Lieut. Col. Stacy reached Rooree and joined his Corps on the 14th instant.

Whilst on this subject, I must not forget to bear witness to the exertions of our worthy Baggage Master, who played the part of Prima Donna on the occasion, called forth loud plaudits of applause, "shabbash! khoob! khoob! acha! acha! from the whole population of Roree, who were perched on the adjoining rocks, amusing themselves with the Tamasha.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 26th February 1839.

At a general court martial assembled at Dinapore, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1839, Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

"First.—In having, at various times, previous to June, 1838, appropriated to his own use several sums Drawn by him, as Post Master at Haza ecbagh, on account of a writer at Chyabassa; and of dawk bearers to and from Jilmah and Kurboy

"Second. In having, by habitual intemperance, contributed to induce a degree of mental excitement and disorder, which, on the 3rd of September, 1838, incapacitated him for the discharge of his professional and other duties."

Finding.—"The court, upon evidence before it, finds the prisoner Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond, on the charge preferred against him.

"Of the first instance, guilty.

"Of the second instance guilty.

"The court is further of opinion, that the conduct of which it has found Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond guilty, was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—"The court sentences Assistant Surgeon Andrew Drummond to be discharged from the service."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY,
Major General.

26th February, 1839.

The sentence to have effect from the date of this order being made known to Mr. Drummond.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday the 9th day of February, 1839, Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"First. For having, on the 8th December, 1838, entered the bungalow of Surgeon John Menzies, and, with a loud voice and violent gestures, delivered a hostile message from Ensign Henry Bishop, grounded on circumstances which Lieutenant Elmslie well knew had been officially reported by Surgeon Menzies to Lieuteuant colonel Thomas Dundas commanding the Regiment.

"Second. In having subsequently, on the same day, sent to Surgeon Menzies, and to other Officers for General Circulation, copies of a paper signed by Lieuteuant Elmslie, in the nature of a posting of Surgeon Menzies.

"Third, in having, on the 10th December, 1838, in a note addressed to Surgeon Menzies, asserted that the paper referred to in the second instance, had not been circulated, and requested that it might be returned, but without making any apology for having written it, thereby suggesting the erroneous inference that it had not been shown to Officers of other Regiments."

Finding.—"The Court is of opinion, from the evidence recorded, that Lieutenant Kenward, Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, is.

"On the first and second instances of the charge, guilty;

"And on the third instance, guilty, with the qualification, that the Court does not conceive he had any wilful design to mislead Mr. Surgeon Menzies with respect to the erroneous inference his note suggested.

"And the Court is further of opinion, that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman."

Sentence.—"The Court sentences Lieutenant Kenward Wallace Elmslie, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for six (6) months.

Confirmed.

(signed) JOHN RAMSAY,
Major General.

26th February, 1839

The sentence to take effect from the date of its publication at Cawnpore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE G. C. B. AND G. C. H. COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, Camp, Bukkur, 16th February, 1839.

1.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief being about to leave the Bengal Column of the Army of the Indus, in his progress where his duty calls him, feels it due to the Troops, previous to his departure, to record what he has witnessed of their conduct during their march from Ferozepore into Sinde, and to hold it up as an example for their brother soldiers on all other occasions.

2—The excellent discipline and good behaviour of the Troops have conciliated the inhabitants of the country wherever they have passed, and he is glad to be able to point out the consequences.

These have been not alone the exaltation of their fame and character as soldiers, but the circumstances have greatly conduced to their personal advantages, because the confidence of the inhabitants which such good conduct has produced, has led to their freely resorting to our camps with the produce of their villages, by which means we have been far from all wants and privations.

3—His Excellency desires that the Officers of all ranks and Departments will accept the expression of his approbation of their zeal, and of the good examples they have set.

4—He feels it just, more particularly to notice the Corps of Bengal Engineers and the Sappers. The manner in which they have completed the important work of throwing a bridge over the Indus (490 yards) reflects great credit on their skill and their industry, and His Excellency requests that Captain Thomson, the Chief Engineer, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command, concerned in the work, will accept his thanks.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.
(Signed) P. Craigie—*Depy. Adjt. Genl.*

ORDERS TO THE BENGAL COLUMN OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. COTTON, K. C. B. AND K. C. H. COMG.

Head Quarters, Camp, Sukkur, 15th February, 1839

PAROLE DELHI.

1.—The Major General Commanding the Bengal Column begs to offer to Captain Thomson, the Executive Engineer and Capt. Saunders, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, his strongest approbation and thanks for the admirable manner in which they have performed the arduous undertaking of forming the bridge over the Indus, which reflects the greatest credit on their Military abilities, and he begs these officers will make known to the officers and men of their respective Corps how fully he appreciates the active services and co-operation they have afforded in making the work so perfect.

2.—The Horse Artillery and the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry with the treasure now with the latter Corps will pass the bridge to-morrow morning and occupy such ground as may be pointed out by the Deputy Quarter Master General.

The 4th Brigade will also move to Sukkur on the same day, taking with it the treasure now in the Fort and encamp on the spot to be vacated by the 2nd Brigade.

The Cavalry will halt to-morrow on their present ground and pass the bridge on the following day.

The columns will then move forward in the following order.

2d Brigade on the 16th instant.
1st ditto .... ..17th ditto.
4th ditto .... ..18th ditto.
Horse Artillery, Cavalry, 16th Native Infantry and Head Quarters on the 19th.

(Signed,) P. Craigie,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Continued, 17th February.

The Major General begs that Captain Troup, Baggage Master, will accept his best thanks for his zeal and exertion in crossing the Troops and Baggage of the Army over the bridge to which alone is attributable their passage without the slightest accident.

(Signed,) P. Craigie.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—March 6.

We have been favored with the following list of Passengers per *Duke of Buccleugh* for London:—Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and family; the Revd. S. Malan; Mrs. Malan and family; Mrs. Cantor and Child; The Honble. R. Forbes; Major Marshall; Captain Palmer; Lieut. Thomson; Mr. C. Hosmer, and two Children; Mr. Martin. *Steerage Passengers.*—Mr. Ewart and two servants.

We hear that Mr. J. Sutherland has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wise, as Principal of the Hooghly College, and that Dr. Esdaile is to occupy the situation vacated by the promotion of the first named gentleman. It has been long surmised that such an arrangement would take place—but we cannot as yet learn who is to assume the arduous duties of scientific instruction at this Institution.

The following most important fact, we particularly recommend to the attention of our agricultural and horticultural friends in Calcutta—it is obtained from an English cotemporary of 19th December. A gentleman of Stapleton, near Bristol, has *succeeded* in raising *Potatoes* from cuttings---and the method adopted by this gentleman is thus expressed in his own words---"Reasoning upon the analogy of the Potato to the Dahlia, I was induced, in the spring, to try an experiment on Cuttings, and have succeeded admirably, having from white apple and Foxe's seedlings, an early potato, produced a full crop of good sized potatoes, many of which weighed half a pound. The method was thus:—when the potatoes were about nine inches high, I cut off the tops about six inches long, planted them in a line about eight inches apart, with a flat dibble, pressing the earth carefully against them, gave them water, and afterwards hoed them as an ordinary crop. I produced, this way, at the rate of 140 lbs. the rod." From the adoption of this method, which is both simple and attended without the slightest expence, we are led to think much good will accrue to the cultivation of this valuable root in this country, and we hope soon to be able to notice some enterprizing individual making experiments on this new plan—strange it is that such a method, so simple and natural, should not have been discovered a century ago. An additional advantage attending this plan is that only half the quantity of seed is required to what has hitherto been the case—the discoverer deserves the thanks of those to whom an abundant supply of *potatoes* is of such vital importance.

DEATH.

Lately at Minto, on his passage from Singapoor to Batavia, Satoor Simon, Esq., aged 19 years, the only surviving Son of the late V. Simon, Esq. Merchant of Bombay.

Europe.—At 19, Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh, on the 10th December, Anne Elizabeth, Daughter of the Reverend Dr. Bryce, late of Calcutta.

ENGLISHMAN.—March 6.

The Lady Hayes.—We understand that the commander of the ship *Lady Hayes* was lately convicted at Sydney of an infringement of the Act 5 and 6 William 4th. c. 19. and fined £10.

The offence was having carried, 'one John Pigou, 'not being an apprentice, to sea on a voyage from Canton in China to Sydney in New South Wales, in and 'on board the said ship or vessel as one of his crew, or 'complement without first entering into an agreement 'in writing with the said John Pigou, specifying what 'monthly or other wages the said John Pigou was to 'be paid, and without specifying the capacity in which 'he was to act, and the nature of the voyage the said 'ship or vessel was to be employed in.

It appears that the ship left Calcutta on a voyage to China with a lascar crew, in September 1837; that thence she proceeded to Sydney, the crew on arrival, declaring they were compelled to proceed against their will, their engagement (a verbal one,) having only been to proceed to China and back again to Calcutta.

This conviction establishes that under the act 5 and 6, William 4 c. 19. Commanders of all British registered vessels above 80 tons burthen, are bound to enter into written agreements as above with their crews, under a penalty of £10 for every man carried to sea as part of his crew, with whom such agreement shall not have been made in writing.

As we believe that it is not the practice of commanders of vessels sailing from port to port in India to enter into such written agreements, we have noticed this case thus prominently, that they may take warning, and in future comply with the terms of the act, the 2d section of which declares that it shall not be lawful 'for any 'master of any ship or vessel belonging to any subject 'of His Majesty of the United Kingdom, trading to 'ports beyond the sea, or any British Registered ship 'of the burthen of eighty tons or upwards, employed 'in any of the fisheries of the United Kingdom, or in 'trading coastwise or otherwise, to carry to sea on 'any voyage either from this kingdom (*or other place*) 'any seamen *or any other person as one of his crew* or 'complement (apprentices excepted) without first entering into *an agreement in writing* with every such 'seamen, specifying what monthly or other wages such 'seamen is to be paid, the capacity in which he is to 'act, and the nature of the voyage in which the ship 'is intended to be employed, so that the seamen may 'have some means of judging of the probable period for 'which he is likely to be engaged:'—The penalty for infringement of this section of the act being £10 for each and every man

BENGAL HURKARU.—March 5.

Akyab.—We have intelligence from Akyab to the 22d ultimo. Speculations of an unpleasant complexion were prevalent at that station, upon the absence of all information from or concerning Colonel Benson, for two months preceding that date. The account of the Suddya affair had just reached Akyab, and seems to have created a greater sensation than it otherwise would have done, in consequence of a report which had spread from the Aeng Pass, that a party of 800 Burmese had appeared on our side the border and burned a small guard house constructed there by the British. The numbers of this party, it was supposed, might be exaggerated, but little doubt was entertained that the Burmese authorities having intelligence of a recent visit which the Comissioner and Commandant of the province had made to the Pass, had sent forward a party to reconnoitre. From all this may be inferred the uncertain and suspicious state of affairs at the present moment in Arracan as well as in other parts of Burmah.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Winchester*, Salmon, from London 12th June, South Australia 6th December and Batavia 18th January; the *Marmion*, Cleland, from Port Glasgow 4th August, and Penang 7th February; the *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, from China 26th January, Singapore 4th and Penang 9th February, and the *Salacia*, Maw, from Bombay 10th, and Cannanore 21st January The *Elizabeth* put back, a little leaky, crew refused doing duty.

The *Sir Edward Ryan* spoke the *Poppy* on the 5th February in the Straits of Malacca.---*March* 6.

We have received Mauritius papers to the 5th of January last. They are chiefly filled with accounts of tremendous fires, the first of which occurred at Port Louis, on the night of the 14th December preceding, the loss occasioned by which was estimated at 500,000 piastres.. On the evening of the 19th another, a terrible conflagration took place in another quarter of the Town, which destroyed property to an immense amount. The *Cerneen* mentions with many encomiums, the exertions made on this lamentable occasion, by numerous private individuals, as well as public functionaries, legal and ecclesiastical, and the French and English sailors, but complains grievously of the indifference manifested by Sir W. Nicolay, "*et les de sa maison,*" both at the time of the conflagrations and subsequently thereto. Our files of the *Cerneen* contain a detailed enumeration of the principal houses &c. consumed, and they are open to the inspection of such of our readers as may feel more particularly interested in this very serious calamity.

The *Meg Merrilies* the *Malabar* and the *Kite*, from Calcutta, had arrived at the Mauritius.

The following is an extract from a letter of an old and esteemed correspondent, who wites from.

"Mhow, February 17, 1839.—I was obliged to come here to get within the limits of the Bengal presidency for by the Court's late orders the circumstance of my Regiment being at Benares, precluded my drawing pay of my disembarkation at the Western presidency. This appears hard and particular in operation, for instance an Officer arriving overland at Bombay, whose Corps is quartered at Loodianah, has, to enable him to join, to perform a journey of about 1,200 miles, but he is entitled to pay and allowances, &c. from the date of his landing at Bombay. An Officer, on the other hand, arriving at Bombay, under similar circumstances, whose Corps is quartered at Benares, has only a journey of about 900 miles to perform, to enable him to join his Regiment, and yet he is not entitled to pay or to have his Indian service reckoned, till he arrives within the limits of the Bengal Presidency. This latter was my case, but when I arrived at Bombay, I did not know that my Regiment had been ordered to Cawnpoor, which is above the Court's limit.

Capt. Lawrenson's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery was received on the 13th inst., by Major-General Brooks Commanding the Malwah Field Force, a very smart, active and intelligent officer. The troop is in the highest order and worked with great steadiness. The men and the horses were the admiration of every spectator.---*Ibid*

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—March 9.

We have received later information by the Maulmain papers respecting the late insurrection at Rangoon;—the extracts from these we have given elsewhere;—still nothing appears yet to be certainly known; and from all we can gather upon the subject, it appears to us that this supposed rebellion is nothing more than a Burmese ruse de guerre, intended to blind us some movement of troops in the interior, and to afford them a plausible pretext for increasing and concentrating their forces. At all events an attempt, it seems, has been made to fasten the blame of the whole revolt upon H. M. S. *Favorite*:— whose commander has been accused of having taken the young Prince on board, and then landed him in the province, of assisting his party with arms and ammunition by means of her boats: and we have yet to learn, whether the circumstance of the late events may cause any change as regards the Residency there; although by the latest accounts received down to the 1st ultimo we do not find such to have been the case. The horrible cruelties enacted by the Woondouk form by far the most terrible and sanguinary feature in the whole matter.

MADRAS HERALD.---March 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.---March 5, Ship *Catherine*, Charles S. Evans, from Calcutta 20th February.

Passengers.---For Madras: Captain Mann, 25th N. I., and Mrs. Sulling.---*For the Cape*; Captain Alcock, B. N. I.---*For London*: Captain Horne, H. M. 44th; Ensign Fyffe, H. M. 31st; Lieutenant Trevor, B. H. A.; Lieutenant Steel, 61st B. N. I.; Ensigns Goad and Dennys, 20th B. N. I.; 2 Misses Seton and Miss Cock; Masters Cock and Cockle.

Do. 6. Barque *Maingay*, H. Spooner, from Moulmein 20th February.

Passengers.—Doctor Anderson, 13th N. I.; Ensign Ferrie, 40th N. I.; Master and Miss Warwick; Master and Miss Williams; Mr. John George Firth, Mrs. Kerkenberg; 6 Natives, 4 Men Servants and 2 Ayahs. Troops: Europeans, 5 Men, 2 Women, and 4 Children; Natives 100 Men, 1 Woman, and 3 Children, 2 Public Followers.

Madras Steam Meeting.---Our limits only allow us to say the the Sheriff has convened a Meeting of the Madrassees to take place at the College Hall on Wednesday the 13th Instant, to agitate the question of Steam Communication.

The Conservative.---This Journal expired on Friday last, having existed just eight months under its present, or late, guidance. Few we believe expected it to have lived so long. In March last, when it's former Proprietor withdrew, it was one of the most flourishing Journals in Madras, having---according to the Post Office returns published in the *Friend of India*---gained in the preceding year a greater number of subscribers than any other paper at the Presidency.

It's subseqent decay was but the natural consequence of the manner in which it was conducted.

MAULMAIN.

We are all ready, and right willing to move forward, and King *Tharawaddie* and his war party seem to anticipate our attack after the rains of next season. According to what our worthy Resident said yesterday to Colonel Logan, it appears, that the King has no great reliance on the lower provinces, Rangoon, &c. &c. They will it is supposed be an easy conquest, when we begin, which (it is confidently declared) is *certain* by the last advices. "*He* intends, Mr. Blundel says" to make a formidable stand somewhere in the neighbourhood of Prome—and from thence to retire on his Capital should we be too strong for him. He has got a numerous Artillery Force which he practices daily and is determined not to give an inch. Yesterday came in the account of an insurrection in favour of the legitimate Prince of Rangoon, the King had previously sent an army of several thousand men which attacked, and beat the insurgent party a few days ago," but there were only two men killed, and a few wounded, on either side, several prisoners were taken by the King's party —and horribly tortured according to the usages of these barbarians.—There cannot be a doubt of the King having made a demonstration of a large body of Troops in the neighbourhood of Rangoon—but this Mr. Blundel says appears to be more in order to feel his way, than intended to hold the place for a regular fight, when we came to loggerheads. It appears that the whole country from Prome upwards is covered with well constructed stockades, and if these are strongly contested we shall have something to do "and wigs on the green" in taking them. At all events, the Government should look well to have nothing wanting, "a good force, and good material, as to Artillery," and an efficient Commissariat. "It is not yet known whether we take the River as our line of operations, inland," however I fancy perhaps both according to circumstances.

I have just had a visit from "Nicholls, of the Commissariat, he says the Carriage Bullocks, upwards of two thousand, are of the finest description, and in capital order," this is as it should be!

The Burmese about here and indeed the greater part of the Tenasserim Provinces are tranquil; and well reconciled to our rule, and it is surprising since this place has been occupied by British Troops how much it is improved, and how very extensive it has become, the necessaries of life are dear of course, in consequence of the enlargement of the Force, and may become more so, as troops arrive, but on the whole this is a station to be preferred, to many in India. The days are rather hot, but the nights always cool, and refreshing even in March and April, the hottest months in the year. After this, the rain sets in, and overwhelms every thing---all the houses (as you of course have heard are built on piles, and sheets of water flow under your house for weeks together.) It is absolutely necessary to have a pan of charcoal constantly burning in one of your rooms to keep the damp out of your clothes, and preserve papers from falling to pieces. The 63d is a very nice Regiment, highly disciplined and well conducted in all it's branches, and Colonel Logan, a capital Commanding Officer; there is work for every one---but no annoyance, yet as our Lines are three miles from where the Officers live, you may conceive time does not hang very heavy on us, we go there and return twice a day, "and no mistake"---and every second day a *long Infantry Field day.*---The 62d, is also in very good order---I should say "we can between us bring into the Field" one thousand Bayonets, "the 13th and 40th Regiments under two old friends of mine, Majors Wright and Dodds, are in capital order---particularly the latter Regiment. I fancy they can also manage together the same force as the Europeans. The Artillery under Best "in good order," and the Burmese corps although weak, are coming on in their drill extremely well.

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PENANG GAZETTE.---January, 5.

Piracy.—The Malays and Siamese.—It is a well known fact, that Piracy had attained to a most alarmheight at the commencement of the past year—and such was the strength and organization of many of the squadrons fitted out for the destruction of the trade in these seas, especially by the Illanoons, that the inhabitants generally were scarcely aware of these formidable people being in existence, nor the risk they were oftentimes incurring by sending their frail barks to sea, perhaps into the very jaws of these all devouring desperadoes.—However such has been, and is, the admirable arrangement of H. M. S. vessels by the Naval Commander in Chief, that one division of the Illanoon Pirates consisting of 6 armed prahus, were quite destroyed, more particularly through the activity and bravery of that zealous and excellent servant of the H. E. I. Company, Captain Congalton of the Steamer "*Diana*" in company with H. M. Ship *Wolf*. Such a terror and alarm has been created among these people, that we may safely say a check has been put to their nefarious acts, for a long time to come, as the destructive power of the steamer will never be forgotten by them. The affairs of Quedah, have been quiescent for the last three months— that is.—The Malays having beaten the Siamese out of their town and regained possession of *their native place*, are determined to keep it or willingly relinquish the custody of it to the British Government, if they will *in honour* pledge themselves to do so and perhaps the whole Malay Peninsula to boot.

Just and Prompt Retaliation---On Saturday last we were all on the *qui vive* upon the report of two American Ships of War the *Columbia*, with his Excelency Commodore Reid, and the *John Adams*, Captain Wyman, making for this port. Our expectations however were disappointed; the two vessels passed the Island having fallen in with calms and being in want of provisions, already stored for them at Singapore, it was considered more prudent to proceed than to put in here.

Our readers will remember that some time ago an American ship called the *Eclipse* was plundered by the Malays on the West Coast, and His Excellency having received information of that atrocity at Ceylon through the Consul here, he immediately proceeded to the ports of Tampat Tuan and Mackay on the West Coast where the plunder had taken place, and demanded restitution of the property, giving the authorities three days to restore the property and surrender the people who committed the deed or to abide the consequences of a refusal. This requisition would appear was neglected and the sequel was the demolition of these places as retribution---after so salutary an example we are informed, that the different Rajahs of those ports and of the places in their vicinity met and solicited His Excellency the Commodore to leave the coast, previously signing a treaty that they would protect all American ships coming hereafter to trade at their ports.---This is the second occasion our American friends have taken summary proceedings against the plundering propensities of the Malays perpetrated upon their merchant-men, and although at first sight such means of redress may appear unjust and tyrannical from the circumstances of the innocent suffering for the guilty, yet dealing with savages perhaps the shortest ma ybe the best way to attain reparation for the crimes of murder and piracy, the more easily committed from the too great confidence, though imprudent, generally reposed in the native character by European commanders.

That the destruction of these villages however with a large amount of property was a severe revenge is unquestionable, but the mental and moral qualities and dispositions of savages do not admit, it is to be feared their understanding the justice of any measure so easily as that of the law of retaliation-- any slower process such as honest John Bull generally would pursue, and which from its very sluggishness very often abandoned, is but little feared by the Malays, the natural result of which must ultimately be that the more energetic conduct of the American government will make the English to appear in the eyes of the natives in those parts a weaker and inferior power; and may also be the means of the Americans obtaining the monopoly of the pepper trade on the West Coast.

Victory of the Malays over the Siamese.---The latest accounts from Quedah inform us that the Malayan forces in the interior consisting of seven thousand men each and which had been sent to the conquest of Madelong and Sangora had been entirely successful.---Madelong in the district of Lampang had fallen into their hands after a slight resistance; the Siamese having fled and taken refuge at Sangora supposing it a place of greater strength and security. Here a considerable concourse of people had assembled previous to the arrival of the Malayan chief Tuanko Mahamed Taheb, who, after some hostile preparations which occupied his attention for two or three days, commenced the assault upon Sangor.---Hostilities would appear to have commenced in the evening and continued partially throughout the night and renewed the following morning with the utmost determination until about eight o'clock when the place was finally carried and a terrible slaughter ensued.---Those who escaped sought refuge in the jungles, and, agreeably to usual practice among these people, no quarter was asked or given, with the exception of the women and children, to the number of upwards of one thousand five hundred who were transmitted to Quedah with immense booty.---Quedah is said to be full of Siamese prisoners of all descriptions distributed amongst the villages.---Sangora, the renowned Sangora, is now but a heap of ashes having been burned to the ground by the Malays. It is stated also that great quantities of grain and other articles of provisions were found in this place that would be of use to the conquerors. The victorious army thus flushed with victory were making forced marches upon Ligore, the strong and last frontier town formerly under the dominion of the Malayan Rajahs. The Malays express their determination to conquer Ligore, and from the contempt they have learned to feel for the Siamese are confident of its fall very shortly. *Feb.* 6.

CHINA.

Edict against the smoking of Opium.—Another edict against the smoking of Opium has been issued by the Viceroy during the week, as will be seen from our columns, and the Opium trade continues absolutely stopped. It is, however, rumoured that in many parts of the country the police have met with resistance when intending to search houses, and it is even said that in a town in this province, the people have bid open defiance to the government—have not only not permitted the attempted search after opium—but have, to shew the little esteem in which they hold the Government orders, openly posted over their shop doors "*Opium sold here.*" This boldness appears to be almost incredible, and this report needs confirmation to be believed. It is also confidently asserted, that the Governor of the Province of Pe-che-leehas addressed a strong memorial to the Court (and of this document several copies have reached Canton, though we have as yet not been able to obtain one) representing the injustice and illegality of awarding the punishment of death to Opium-smokers, and denying the right to the Government to make any such sanguinary laws. It also appears that among the Chinese these rumours or accounts have caused a belief in a speedy abatement of the Government's severity against the Opium-trade; we, for the present see nothing to justify such a belief, for though the severity against the smokers may be relaxed, it does not follow that equal leniency will be shewn to dealers, and, in fact, two men were seized in a painter's shop in old China-street, only a few days ago, charged with having concealed opium there. It is perhaps not so much the severity of the government's measures against the dealers in opium, as the abuses these measures give rise to that cause them to be looked upon unfavourably by the Chinese in general, so much so indeed, it is said, as to have caused the determination in Canton to be general among them, to oppose forcibly any attempted search. It is said that for the sake of extortion, the police- runners themselves or their friends, manage to hide some balls of Opium in a man's house---then denounce him to the authorities—are permitted to search---and of course find the Opium where they concealed it. An instance of this happened lately in a vilage near the Bogue. A young man was celebrating his marriage, and among the party feasted were some who clandestinely entering his bedroom, concealed under it a small quantity of Opium. On the morrow police runners entered the house, and charging him with dealing in Opium, took it, with the young man, before the magistrate, who ordered him to be thrown into prison. The aged father of this young man, hearing of what had happened, immediately went to the Magistrate, protested in the strongest terms that his son had never been engaged in the smuggling of Opium and offered his own bail and that of many of his friends, that his son might be released. The Magistrate treated these assurances with contempt, on which the old man, in despair, dashed his brains out against the table and expired on the spot. The young wife of the prisoner then appeared to implore the release of her husband, but her interests meeting with no better success than those of the father, she in presence of the Magistrate cut her throat. An account of these proceedings is said to have been forwarded to the authorities of Canton, and this must lead to strict investigation. Many similar instances of the dishonest practices of magistrates and police runners are related, but none where the consequences have been so tragical.---*Canton Press, January* 12.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 19th MARCH 1839.

The *Walmer Castle* sailed yesterday, for England, calling at the Cape; the following is a list of her passengers.

FOR ENELAND.

From Bombay.—Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs. Dr. Fraser, Colonel Gummer, Madras Army.
From the Coast.—Mrs. Lewin and family, Dr. and Mrs. Simms, Captain and Mrs. Haldane.

FOR THE CAPE.

From Bombay.—Colonel Alves, Captain Downing, The Rev'd Mr. Blair.
From the Coast.—Mr. Blair, C. S.

It is now some years since our Overland communication was placed on its present footing, and still it remains doubtful, whether, if our steamers could be used for the purpose, parcels of merchandise sent by that route, would be allowed to pass through Egypt, duty free, or by payment of the ordinary import duty of 3 per cent, or by some other modified transit duty already arranged, or to be arranged, with the Porte. The subject is of considerable importance and has attracted more attention in England and in France than it appears as yet to have done here, though it concerns us equally nearly. If the difficulty on the point of transit duty were removed, and our steamers, in place of being mere Post Office Packets, had a certain tonnage set apart for goods, just so much as could with propriety be spared without scrimping the vessels in fuel, there can be no question that a great deal of valuable merchandise, such as shawls, muslins and other things that go into small bulk, would be sent by the Overland route. Indeed it consists with our knowledge that one House alone in Paris, which imports from this place annually shawls to the value of 100,000 francs has expressed its anxiety to take advantage of it, and doubtless many others in that country in England and in Austria would do the same, were the arrangements such as to admit of it.

While the negociations for the new Commercial treaty with the Porte were under consideration, this matter was particularly brought under the notice of Lord Ponsonby and Mr. Urquhart, and assurances were received from them that special provision would be made for it in the treaty. It was represented to them as the opinion of the most intelligent merchants of Alexandria that, all things considered, the high freight that would probably be required for Steam carriage, the Agency and expence to be incurred at Suez, Cairo and Alexandria and the quarantine charges, a transit duty of a quarter or at most a half per cent, would be as much as the trade would bear, and in this opinion the authorities at Constantinople appeared to concur. We find however in the *Standard* of 8th December the following,

APPENDIX TO THE TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SUBLIME PORTE AND GREAT BRITAIN.
(Published in the *Standard* of Nov. 5.)

Some difficulties having arisen between their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte and the Ambassador of England with regard to the articles concerning the import and transit trades, the two contracting parties have agreed to sign the above treaty, without embodying therein the clauses relative to those objects. If those clauses assented to by the Ottoman government shall be at a future day approved by the British government, to whose approbation they are to be submitted, it is stipulated that they shall be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty.

Art. 1. All goods and merchandise whatsoever, the growth of the soil, or the produce of the manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as of the countries belonging to it, and the property of British merchants, as also the goods and merchandise arriving in English vessels, or from any other country by land or by sea, shall be admited as hitherto, without any exception, into all parts of the Ottoman empire, on paying a duty or 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In lieu of all the duties which are now levied in the interior on said goods and merchandise, the merchants by whom they are imported shall be liable to an additional duty of 2 per cent., whether they sell them at the place of their arrival, or convey them for sale into the interior. No other duty, no matter under what title, shall be required of the vendor or purchaser, nor of the individual who having bought them, may wish to send them abroad. The British merchants who, after paying the duty of 3 per cent. on goods imported into one of the harbours of the Levant, may forward them to another harbour without paying any other duty; but it is understood, that when they shall sell them in the places of their arrival or when they send them thence into the interior, they must pay the additional duty of 2 per cent. The British government declares that the terms employed in this article, as well as in all the others, are to be interpreted in their simple, natural, and real acceptation, and undertakes not to interfere with the rights of the internal administration of the Ottoman government, which should not be detrimental to British merchants or to their property.

Art. 2 British merchants or their agents, shall be at liberty to purchase, in all parts of Turkey, all goods and merchandise imported from foreign countries. If perchance those articles had only paid the import duty of 3 per cent, they shall be liable to the additional duty of 2 per cent, previous to their being conveyed for sale into the interior. But when they shall afterwards have been sold in the interior, or sent to another country, they shall not be subjected to the payment of any other duty. Finally, it is to be well understood, that if the two duties of 3 and 2 per cent laid as import duties have been integrally paid on those articles, British merchants shall be free to sell them or send them to another country, without paying any duty.

Art. 3. Every time that goods and merchandise, the growth of the soil, or the produce of the manufactures of England, or of the countries under her dominion, and belonging to British merchants, shall pass through the straits of the White Sea or Black Sea, or the Channel of Constantinople, whether they be on board the vessel which brought them, or in that on board of which they shall have been transferred, whether they be intended for another country and put on shore to be afterwards re-embarked, those goods and merchandise shall pay no duty whatever. But all goods and merchandise imported into Turkey, for the purpose of being carried by land to a foreign country, across the Ottoman empire, and the articles of importation which a merchant may send in the same manner to another country, to sell them, after keeping them in his possession, shall only pay a duty of 3 per cent., and shall not be liable to any other kind of duty.

The latter clause of article 3 appears to apply to the question we have been considering, and, although not very clearly expressed, may be construed as implying that in all cases of overland transit, an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent is to be exacted. This, if finally sanctioned by our government, will prove a serious embargo upon the future trade by that route, but we observe that it is still an open question, and we trust that those interested and particularly the Promoters of the Comprehensive Scheme, into whose calculations this branch of trade may have entered, will use their influence with the government to get it reduced to the rate originally proposed, or at least considerably modified, otherwise we apprehend there is little chance of their ever making the carriage of merchandise a source of profit, however desirable for them as well as for the public.

Though rather foreign to the subject just referred to, we would beg the attention of our readers to the following precious morceau from the Augsburg Gazette, the great organ of Russia, and the instrument by which she forwards her intrigues and sows her poison over Europe.

"Advices from Cairo of the 1st ult., published by the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 1st instant, state that" the English were daily extending their sway along the coast of Arabia and the Red Sea, and that the garrison of Aden had been raised to 2000 men and placed under the command of a colonel. They had besides taken possession of the bay of Howakil, and of Harena, on the Abyssinian coast, and that it was through the latter point they intended hereafter carrying on the trade with Abyssinia, which formerly passed through Massana." These facts (says the *Augsburg Gazette*) "are of the highest importance for they show England approaching every day more and more to wards Egypt, the conquest of which is her final object. She concluded the last commercial treaty with the Ottoman Porte, because she knew that it would give rise to new complications and to a war, which would afford her an opportunity of effecting her ambitious purposes. It is intended to annihilate the power of Mehemet Ali in order the better to secure the commercial monopoly of England! All the endeavours of diplomacy appear directed towards that end."

A Russian Spy deputed to Cairo no doubt to watch our proceedings has recourse to his imagination for the *facts* above stated—that the Garrison of Aden had been raised to 2000 men and placed under a Colonel, several months before the place fell into our possession or a single soldier had gone to garrison it—that we had also taken posession of the Bay of Howakil and of Harena on the Abyssinian coast (there is nothing like being particular) with the view of extending our commerce with that country, a piece of intelligence that has made a considerable circuit to reach us, for we never heard of it before, but true or untrue matters little, so long as it affords the Gazette an opportunity of shewing up the ambitious projects of England, and particularly as pointed at Egypt, that being believed to be rather a tender point still with France, and the great aim of Russian policy being at present to break up the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

With respect to what is said of Abyssinia, as it is quite orthodox to take a hint from an Enemy, *fas est* &c. we think it is a matter worth the consideration of the government here, whether an attempt might not be made to revive what was long a favourite project with the Government at home, that of making Abyssinia a channel through which our manufactures might be pushed into the interior of Africa. Bruce first drew public attention to it, Lord Valentia followed, and the Government of the day thought so well of it, that an Embassy under the late Mr. Salt was despatched expressly with this object in view, but the death of the Ras shortly afterwards, and the distracted state of the country that followed and continued for many years, put a stop to the Caravan trade that was then carried on between Gondar and the interior, and blasted all the hopes that had been formed. There is reason however to believe that Abyssinia is now in a more settled state, and without saying that violence in any shape, either by seizing the Bay of Howakil, Harena or any other place, ought to be used, we think that it might be advisable to resort to the same peaceful means that the government at Home adopted to ascertain the real state of the Country and how far it might be practicable *now* to push our African trade through this channel.---A descent by Mahommed Aly upon that country, which some accounts represent as in contemplation, might also render it advisable to have some accredited person there, to keep the Government informed of the movements in that quarter of so restless and dangerous a Person, who seems determined to give employment to his Army at all hazards, though he was told by the British Authorities in Egypt years ago, that Abyssinia was in the eye of England sacred and Christian ground, that he never would be allowed to touch.

We recommend our Readers to a letter in the *Agra Ukbar*, under the signature *Alpha*, which will be found among our Indian Intelligence, and which gives by far the most dashing account of the Army and of the prospects of the campaign that we have yet seen, in fact it is quite refreshing to turn from the querulous descriptions, the constant complaints about the want of this, and the dearness of that, that we have had before us for some time, to a character of this kind in whose eyes every thing bears the *Couleur de Rose*, and who with delightful boyancy of spirit anticipates his arrival at Candahar, as if it were but a day's journey before him, and sends out his detachments to possess themselves of Herat, and Cabool, to crush the Sc hah and to sweep the whole country far and near w ith a non-chalance that is perfectly charming. Were the whole Army animated with the same spirit there is no achievement that they might not accomplish, no opposition that could make head against it for an hour. We observe that it was anticipated Sir John Keane would join the Bengal force at Dadur on the supposition no doubt of his being in a condition to push past Shikarpore, which the recent accounts from his Army would rather seem to make doubtful. Indeed one account represents his having proceeded by the Steam Boat to Bukkur.

There is an *on dit* current that the Government has it in contemplation not only to increase the force of the Indian Navy but to place it upon a higher footing in all respects than it has ever hitherto held, and we have been told that some of the new arrangements have already been planned out and will speedily be before the Public. Recent events have proved how effective a branch of the service the Navy is, and now that our possessions are on the encrease and range from Babel Mandel to the mouth of the Euphrates, it seems highly necessary that we should never be without a strong and efficient force at sea. Indeed it always appeared as an enigma that the Government ever should have thought of reducing or weakening the Navy, with our immense Sea Coast and no protection against assailants, but what the Navy affords.

There is a remour in Calcutta that Mr. Macnaghten will be the new Governor of Western India, and a better choice it is hardly possible to conceive, whether we consider his long standing in the country, his great experience, his high character, or the undoubted talents that he is known to possess.

The accident that befel the Boilers of the Iron Steamer, on being unshipped from the *Morley*, has not yet, we understand, been repaired, though no doubt is entertained that they will be got up safely and without material injury.

The *first Criminal Sessions* for the present year commenced yesterday, before Sir John Awdry, the Acting Chief Justice.

The following Gentlemen were Ballotted and Sworn as the Grand Jury.

Crawford McLeod, Esq.—*Chairman.*

John James Falconer Esq.	Robert Walkinshaw Esq.
William Church Esq.	Humphrey Francis Boaden Esq.
William Forsyth Hunter Esq.	Hormusjee Dadabhoy Esq.
Peter Ewart Esq.	Ardaseer Horausjee Esq.
Thomas Cardwell Esq.	Dossabhoy Framjee Esq.
John Henry Sonenkalb Esq.	Jehangeer Cursetjee Esq.
Pultney Mein Dalzell Esq.	Munmohundass Davidass Esq.
William Henderson Esq.	Luximon Hurrychunderjee Esq.
Alex. Campbell White Esq.	
Richard Francis Barra Esq.	Crustnath Narronjee Esq.
George Pollexfen Esq.	Mahomed Ally Rogay Esq.
James Wright Esq.	

The Calendar contains 8 Felonies and 5 Misdemeanors for Trial.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Wallace met his constituents of Greenock on Wednesday sennight, performed the annual ceremony of resigning his seat, was thanked for his services, and requested to resume it.---(News.)

The Chisholm.---We understand that Duncan Chisholm, Esq. of Chisholm, has just arrived in England, having been a passenger on board the packetship Garrick, from which he landed, off Dungarvon, and reached Liverpool on Monday week, *via* Dublin. The high respect in which his lamented brother was justly held in this country, will insure him a cordial welcome to the Highlands. He is at present Adjutant in the 2d battalion Coldstream Guards; but we fervently hope that he will find it to be his duty to withdraw from the army, and dedicate his energies to the improvement of his paternal estates, and the general interests of this part of the empire. This we know, is the earnest wish of a large portion of the community.---*Inverness Herald.*

Delicate Disclosures.—A person named Rawlings, late a clerk in the Victualling Office at Plymouth, appeared before the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Tuesday. After a long investigation the case was adjourned to re-advertise, Mr. Commissioner Bowen intimating that when the insolvent again came up he would be remanded for having fraudulently contracted debts without any reasonable prospect of being able to pay them. In the course of the investigation a person named Francis, who had had dealings with the insolvent was called upon for his testimony. Mr. Francis stated that the insolvent had represented himself to him as the friend of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, for whom he was anxious to raise a sum of money. He was introduced by the insolvent to Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who confirmed the statement. The first time he (Mr. Francis) saw Sir Andrew he was in confinement at a lock-up house in Chancery-lane, where he was detained at the suit of several creditors. Sir Andrew said he could arrange with them all except one firm, and if he (Mr. Francis) could settle that business, he would assure him, in the presence of Mr. Rawlings, that he would procure for him a valuable appointment under government. The insolvent, in a letter, said he was authorised by Sir Andrew to mention the same thing. He (Mr. Francis) had several interviews with the firm mentioned as detaining Sir Andrew in prison; he paid them £400 in cash, and gave them his bond for £800, payable in four years. Sir Andrew was by the settlement released, and immediately proceeded to the Continent. As he (Mr. Francis) had received a promise of an appointment from Sir Andrew, he proceeded after him to the Continent with the insolvent to get the promise confirmed. He accordingly went to Boulogne, but Sir Andrew was not there, and, having proceeded through France, they met with him at Rouen. He (Mr. Francis) inquired how he was to get the appointment, but could obtain no satisfactory answer. He was ultimately disappointed; he gained no situation, and returned to England. —Examiner Dec. 2.

The Dancing Girls.---They began with the strangest music I ever heard. Six young girls, seated crossleggd in a row upon a low sofa, commenced a monotonous chant, which they accompanied with their tambourines, while they swayed their bodies from side to side in time to the measures, like a row of trees bending to the wind. In the gallery beyond we saw "the mother," distributing to the dancers slippers and shawls which they bound round their waists; and then unbraiding their hair' and letting it float loosely over their shoulders, they sounded their castanets, and the Taglioni of the troop, clad in a short yellow vest and scarlet trousers, embroidered in gold advanced alone and executed several slow movements. in which *le corps faisait plus de frais que le pieds.* After figuring awhile alone, she was joined by a second, The singers now swelled their notes *crescendo*, gradually quickning the measure of their chant, the strokes on their tambourines, and the undulations of their bodies, while the two dancers executed a very expressive pantomine, much in the style of the slow movement of the fandango. Then arrived a third dancer, who seemed to increase the extasy of the two first. They glided round each other, bent their bodies backwards in an extraordinary manner, closed their eyes, and looked as though they were going to faint away; then recovering themselves. recommenced *de plus fort.* I thought of Lady M. W. Montague's description of Eastern dancing. and silently wondered at her admiration of it; but whatever might have been my private opinion of this strange series of gestilations, good breeding compelled me to praise the execution of it; and my approbation appeared very much to delight my entertainers. ---*From a Visit to the Harem of the Pacha of Widdin in Fraser's Magazine.*

Fanaticism Extraordinary.---There has lately come to reside in Rupert-street, Rotherhithe, a fanatic l his name he affirms is Joseph, and represents himself as the Wandering Jew, whose history in the early ages of Christianity gained much credit. He is about thirty years of age, has a Jewish cast of countenance, wears a long black beard, and is extremely cleanly in his person. In one of his orations which he delivered to a number of wondering persons, he declared that he is the man to whom our Saviour said, "Thou shalt tarry till I come." His appearance, he says, never alters by age, and is the same as at the time of the crucifixion, which he pretends to remember perfectly, as well as the resurrection. He likewise recollects all the apostles, and their preaching throughout the world. He asserts he is not to die until the end, when our Saviour will again appear on earth, in confirmation of the Christian religion, which is his favourite topic, and with its tenets he appears to be perfectly conversant. His stay in any place is limited to four weeks, as he says he must change his residence thirteen times in each year to propagate the faith. It does not appear that he enacts this part for the purpose of obtaining money, as he has frequently refused it, although he very often takes his meals at the houses of many inhabitants in the vicinity, who seem to take great interest in his conversation, which is pious in the extreme. Some few years since a person who assumed the same title visited Scotland, but his appearance was quite the reverse of the above, being extremely dirty, and had usually a motley train of idlers at his heels, while he uttered, in an idiotic but most pathetic tone, "Poor John alone! poor John alone!"— *Globe, Dec.* 20.

We find in the *Constitutionel* the following anecdote illustrative of the deceased Marshal Lobau:—"One day, when the Count was inspecting the National Guard at the Tuileries, he observed that the belts of one of the men on duty were not over clean; 'How is it, comrade,' said the Marshal, 'that your belts are so dirty. You must be in want of whiting. I will give you some.' He then continued his inspection, and retired. The National Guard thus marked was afterwards joked by his comrades, and urged to call upon the General to fulfil his promise. This he engaged to do if any two others would go with him. Three went accordingly, and were admitted, when the Marshal, on being reminded of his promise, rang the bell, and good-naturedly ordered his servant to bring in a cake of whiting, and—four wine-glasses!—Another trait of his character is given by the *Journal de Paris*, illustrative of the manner in which Count Lobau was appointed to the command of the National Guard of Paris and the Banlieue:—At two o'clock in the morning immediately after Lafayette's resignation, the Count de Montalivet went to the General's house in one of the Royal carriages, and, after some delay, was ushered into the General's chamber. With great difficulty General Lobau was roused from his sleep, and when the Count de Mantalivet had executed his mission, the object of it again sunk on his pillow without making any reply. The Count de Montalivet again awoke the dormant General, who only said, in a drowsy tone, 'Bah! we will talk about it tomorrow!' The Count urged that the King was waiting for his answer, in order that his appointment might appear in the *Moniteur*, which was on the point of going to press. Upon this the General answered, 'Well! well! I accept;' and, before the Count was out of the room, the new Commandant-General was in a profound sleep. In the morning his appointment was announced in the *Moniteur*."—A statue of Marshal Lobau, by M. Dantan, jun., is now attracting general admiration for the accuracy with which it represents the physiognomy and attitude of the deceased veteran.

On the application of several distinguished literary men of Paris, the Municipal Council has conceded some ground in the Cemetery of Pere LaChaise, to form a last resting place for the remains of the celebrated La Harpe, which will be transferred thither from the Cemetery of Vaugirald, now abolished. A subscription is to be opened for the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

"We had all but forgotten that "vicious creature the Present Marquis of Headfort, and might have done so, but for---1st, a paragraph in the Downing-street morning oracle; 2d, but for a letter, dated "Reform Club," in its evening echo.---The morning blockhead taunts us with not daring to pursue our notice upon the Lord of the Bedchamber to a female Sovereign;—the letter has the stupid effrontery to shift his offence upon the memory of his deceased parent. The same reply will do, we suspect, for both. In the year 1816 an action was brought against a certain Lord Bective, for criminal conversation with the wife of a nobleman. Lord Bective let judgment go by default, that is, he durst not make any defence to that humiliating action. A jury was empanelled to asses the damages, and gave a verdict against Lord Bective for £10,000 damages; It was sworn in evidence that the plaintiff had been Lord Bective's friend, and that his unfortunate wife had before her seduction been visited with fits of insanity. The Reform Club states that the defendant in *that* case was a *former* Marquis of Headfort. We tell the letter-writer flatly, that he states a falsehood. It was the *present* Marquis of Headfort, Lord of the Bedchamber to the maiden Queen Victoria. His letters are extant, written in "very choice" morality. A former Marquis of Headfort, we are aware, had a similar action brought against him, and large damages awarded, but that was "another matter." We ask once more, therefore, did Lord Melbourne know the facts we have stated relative to this Lord of the Bedchamber?—facts which are reported in the newspapers of June, 1816 (we think the 20th of June), and, knowing, did he introduce this personage into the Queen's household, and being now reminded of them, will he dare to leave *such* a person in possession of *such* office? or will Queen Victoria herself receive Lord Headfort as an inmate of her family, on the score of the "liberality" of his politics ought to be counted as set off against the purity of his morals?—(Times. No

Yesterday, after the unanimous election of the council and officers for the year, the members of the Royal Society partook of their anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor. The chair was taken by the new president, the Marquis of Northampton, who did not fail at the proper opportunity to pay a just and warmly-applauded tribute to the Duke of Sussex, late president, for the liberality and urbanity he had at all times displayed, and for his devotedness to all the multifarious objects of science. The noble Marquis expressed his earnest desire, even at a distance, to follow so illustrious an example. The other speakers were Rev. W. Whewell. who responded to the toast of the Geological Society; T. Amyot, Esq., who made a similar acknowledgment on behalf of the Antiquarian Society; while Mr. R. Taylor returned thanks for the Linnæan Society, Sir J. F. W. Herschel for the Astronomical Society, Dr. Buckland for the University of Oxford, Rev. G. Peacock for the University of Cambridge, and R. I. Murchison, Esq., for the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Roget and Mr. Christie spoke in return for the health of the secretaries of the Royal Society.—Chronicle.

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GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

(From the *Dublin Warder.*)

There can be no doubt that under all administrations (Whig and Tory) the patronage of the crown has been dispensed as the means whereby to attain ministerial objects: as a corrupt ingredient in the remedies employed to secure and maintain parliamentary majorities. This is an acknowledged blot upon the character of both parties; but, however the expediency of the practice may be extenuated or defended during the existence of rotten boroughs, before parliamentary reform took place, it would be a serious imputation upon the wisdom of that measure, to maintain or advance a similar justification now in defiance of the oft repeated declaration of ministers and their adherents, that the government, since the passing of the Reform Act, stood wholly independent of patronage; in corroboration of which, Mr. O'Connell declared, at a dinner given him in Drogheda, that the only rule observed by ministers in appointments conferred by them, was the character and superior fitness of the persons appointed to public offices. Let us now examine how the two parties (Tory and Whig) have observed that principle during their Tory sway, an act of parliament passed appointing commissioners to inquire into the great revenue departments in Ireland, who made their first report on the 28th of June, 1822, in which they condemn, in unqualified terms, the practice then and therefore prevalent of appointing officers in the Customs and Excise, because of the total absence of any rule of promotion upon the ground of merit or service—such appointments being exclusively obtained through the agency of a fictitious influence with the government, regardless of any personal attribute or merit in the individual chosen. From the stringent animadversions of the Commissioners of Inquiry the following extract is taken:—

"The want of a due system of promotion (having reference only to experience or merit) in such departments operates very injuriously in two ways; in the first place, by filling the higher situations with persons alike unqualified to execute their own duties and to superintend those of the officers under them; and, in the next, by taking from those who occupy the lower the strongest and most effective incitement to activity and good conduct, the prospect of future advancement. Under such circumstances, the inferior officers can neither be encouraged by the hope of reward, nor compelled by vigilant superintendence to perform their duties to the utmost of ther ability. The natural consequence is, in Ireland, what it would be everywhere, a state of things such as we have described."

In pursuance of such, the opinion of the Parliamentary Commissioners of Inquiry, conveyed in that and subsequent reports made by them, the Duke of Wellington, as First Lord of Treasury, caused a system of promotion to be established in the Customs and Excise, and rigorously conformed to in all future appointments: and this, be it remembered, before a reform of parliaments was even thought of. Compare this act of voluntary official reform with the doings of the Whig-Radical government in Ireland, in its boasted independence of patronage. Where? in what department? in what individual case have the santiments of the Parliamentary Commissioners, as here quoted, been conformed to in any of the numerous appointments made by Lord Normandy since he became Viceroy in Ireland? In the office of his Chief Secretary the principal clerkship become vacant shortly after the arrival of his Excellency in this country. Did he, in that case conform to the rule of promotion that had prevailed in that office for time immemorial? No, an utter stanger is brought in, to the exclusion of every gentleman in the department! Again, a short time since, on of the senior clerks in the same office, whose salery was 500l. a-year, retired, when a general rise in the junior grades was expected, in conformity to universal practice. But no such thing occurred. They did, it is true, advance each to the station next before [illegible] each performed the duties, as if promoted, [illegible] onths—but, at length, it was announced [illegible] they must recede to their former positions [illegible] nasmuch as Lord Normandy had filled the [illegible] ce, lately become vacant, by a stranger [illegible] fore employed in the office! The disappointed [illegible] ties remonstrated, and Lord Morpeth, fearful [illegible] l to parliament, began to whine---expressed [illegible] concern (!) at what occurred; but said that [illegible] ght of an arrangement that would satisfy [illegible] he arrangement referred to cost his lordship nothing—it consisted in the superanuation of the clerk next in rank to the vacant office, at nearly his full salary, whereby all those of junior standing to him obtained the step in advance which they would be entitled to had the regular and usual promotion taken place. Thus, to conceal a disgusting act of oppressive injustice, the public money is lavished to secure the silence of an injured public officer, and of those whose interests were menaced in the injury inflicted on him.

The same disregard and contempt of public opinion is exemplified in other appointments in the public service, remarkable alike for the disdainful rejection of superior claims, indifference to the interests of the public and palpable predilection for Romish aggrandisement. A few cases will suffice as an illustration.

In the law Dapartment we find A. C. O'Dyer, ex-P. P. for Drogheda, unseated for want of property qualification, appointed Filazer in the Exchequer, at a salary of 800l. per annum; Pat Costello (!) Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Queen's Bench, at the same salary; Mr. Power, Clerk of Pleadings, Court of Common Pleas, the same salary; Mr. Woodlock, Clerk of Appearances, Equity Exchequer, 300l. a-year; J. D. Mullin, Marshal of the Four Court Marshalsea, 900l. a-year—all Roman Catholics, appointed within a short interval of each other, none of them employed in the public service, except Mullen, who was six months treasurer to the Paving Board at a salary of 300l. a-year; and all forced over the heads of officers of experience, character, and ability, long serving in the departments specified.

The sole and exclusive merit of the individuals, so favoured in law appointments, consists in violent partisanship in promoting political agitation in this country.---*Standard, Dec.* 11.

No Property Qualification and Wages to Members of Parliament.—A property qualification is a direct exclusion of all who belong to a certain class from being eligible to the Legislature; the refusal of remuneration to members of Parliament is an indirect method of excluding a much more numerous class. It is for the interest of the community, that no talent possessed by any of its members should be rendered unavailable. The direct or indirect exclusion of any class of men from the Legislature must necessarily place a portion of ability beyond the public use. The denial of remuneration forces the electors to choose from a class so limited in number that, in the first place, the chances against finding a sufficient supply of ability in it are infinite; in the second place, the individuals selected are almost all of them inevitably touched with an *esprit de corps* alien to and incompatible with the general interest. We are told, that, to give wages to members of Parliament, would lower the Legislature in public opinion. Are military commanders, eminent leaders, judges, ministers, clergymen less honoured because they are remunerated for their labour? We are told, that to remunerate members of Parliament would introduce "political adventurers" into the House of Commons. Well, and what then? The term "political adventurers" is supposed to mean something very bad: let us see what is its real meaning. A political adventurer is one who, knowing or believing that he possesses aptitude for serving the state, and that an adequate remuneration is to be obtained by thus employing his time and talents, devotes himself to this line of business. Like pretenders, dishonest men may chose this path; but from them what path in life is free? In the idea of "political adventurer" itself, quackery or dishonesty is no necessary ingredient. Is the present system free from "political adventurers?" What was Canning? What was Huskisson? To descend infinitely in the scale of respectability and talent, what are Peter Borthwick and Benjamin D'Israeli? The present system affords no security against political adventurers, but its natural and necessary tendency is to make them dishonest. They see wealth and property alone rewarded as honourable, and are led to attribute an undue importance to it: they hear direct legitimate payment called mean and discreditable, and are driven to procure it by indirect means and under false pretences; they see nothing to be gained by promoting the happiness of the greatest number, and, therefore, they sell themselves to do the dirty work of the few. Under a reformed system the services of "political adventurers" would be as available as under the existing one they are indispensable; and they themselves would be kept pure, rendered sensible to "cleaner spurs" of ambition than now, taught to identify their own interests with that of all; accustomed to stand erect in conscious power instead of crouching court sycophants. We have named among political adventures Canning and Huskisson; we may add, Burke and the younger Pitt. Why, the political adventurers are precisely those whose eminence lends an adventitious lustre to the old rotten system. —*Jeremy Bentham.*

ARUNDEL CATTLE SHOW.

(Abridged from the *Brighton Gazette.*)

The annual Christmas show of fat stock took place on Tuesday at Arundel. The Earl of Surrey presided. After a great many toasts had been drunk.

The Chairman rose to propose the health of a distinguished individual who had honoured them with his company—he (the Chairman) would not designate him as a foreigner, for he spoke the same language, and was sprung from the same stock as themselves:—"Mr. Maxey, the Minister from the United States to the King of the Belgians." (Loud cheers.) He (the Chairman) hoped the company whould show him how they could drink to a friendly state. Long might they continue friendly to so improving a nation!

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic applause, and three times three.

Mr. Maxey then rose and said he had not language to express the emotions which this exhibition of kind feeling to his country had produced in his breast. Indeed, when he heard a kind voice in the English language, he could not but feel that he heard the voice of a brother. (Cheers.) He could not fail in his mind to trace back a community of language to a community of origin, and feel that there were ties stronger than mere interest, which bound the two nations together. (Cheers.) The interest, which arose from common laws—for American, as well as English liberty was founded upon the common law, and Americans claimed the common law and its distiguishing privilege as their greatest birth-right—and many other points of interest, connected the two nations. They had a community of laws, and connected there with, a community of liberty; they traced back their liberty to the same source to which Englishmen traced it—so that Magna Charta, which the noble barons of England, led on, if he mistook not, by an ancester of their noble chairman, claimed and received from a British King, the charter which was the shrine of their liberties. To that source the Americans traced their liberties, in common with Englishmen; and that day, for the first time, he had the honour of seeing and examining an ancient English castle, on the walls of which was depicted a scene equally interesting to Englishmen and to Americans. It was the great King Alfred establishing the right of trial by jury—a right which the Americans claimed in common with those whom he had the honour to address. He begged leave on the present occasion, besides returning his thanks, to express the particular gratification which he had felt in being present at an agricultural meeting in England. He was himself an agriculturist, and had therefore a community of feeling in that respect, as well as in many others, with Englishmen. He had that day seen an example set here by the highest orders of the country, calculated to encourage the first and best interest of all,—for such was agriculture. Science, and literature, and rank, might adorn the Corinthian capital; arts and commerce might polish the shaft; but it was agriculture which formed the foundation of the column on which society reposed. He had been gratified in another respect; he had seen Englishmen of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, mixing together, and mixing together in harmony. Those societies promoted that good feeling and that kindness between all ranks,—exemplified as it had been that day—which would diffuse an affection and an attachment among all classes, without which all governments were weak, and with which the government of England must be invincible, and its constitution immortal. (Loud cheers.) While he was up, would they permit him to make one remark upon the existing relations which arose out of the unhappy disturbance in one of the British provinces? He solicited that permission, because some wrong impression, he was sure, prevailed in this country; he did not mean with regard to the Ameriean government, for he doubted not that every one confided, after what had recently passed in the good faith of that government. But when he saw it lately remarked in some of their journals, that the general government had but little control over the inhabitants living on the borders of America, and therefore that the British provinces were exposed to incursions from them, he could not but think that this was entirely a mistake. They could not be surprised that between two countries, connected together in most cases by blood and in all by religion, a strong sympathy should exist. It was reported that during the disturbances in Canada last year, large members crossed the boundaries of the two countries, to take part in the rebellion which then prevailed; but he thought it doubtful whether it could be proved that as many as 500 men crossed the lines, which, it should be remembered, extended 5000 miles. Let them suppose a war to break out on the borders of France in which any point of sympathy should exist, how many thousands of Frenchmen, in spite of severe laws that might be passed to prevent it, would cross those borders, and take part in the conflict. How many Englishmen would join a nation separated by a river; how many of those loose individuals, who had nothing to lose and something to gain, would thus act with a view to deriving a gain from the plunder that would ensue in the conflict. He did then maintain that fewer Americans had passed over from their country to take part in the disturbances of Canada than might naturally have been expected. Censure had been passed on the American government, because they had not prevented what was complained of. How could they prevent a crime which was hatched in secret, and not completed till the criminal was out of the jurisdiction of the American government? (Hear, hear.) He had done his duty to his country in disclaiming on their part all participation in the invasion of a friendly country, and particularly a country so closely connected by interest, by blood, and, as he trusted it ever would be, affection. He felt that he had trespassed too long on the time of the meeting (no, no); he would now close by offering a toast which he hoped, would be acceptable to those present—he would give them "England and America, the mother and daughter; may the ties which bind them together be for ever unbroken." (Loud applause.)

Several other toasts were drunk, and the conviviality of the evening was continued till a late hour.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Saturday, Nov. 24

Libel on the Nuns of Scorton.—*The Queen v. the Rev. M. A. Gathercole.*—In this case a criminal information had been granted against the defendant for a libel on the inmates of the Scorton and Darlington nunneries, contained in a publication called the *Churchman*; he was afterwards tried at the assizes for Yorkshire, and found guilty. The defendant was today brought up for judgment. Mr. Watson addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment, urging that this was an attack upon the system of the Romish church generally and not upon the individuals resident in these establishments. Mr. Creswell in addressing the Court in aggravation, contended that no man could doubt that it was a gross and abominable libel on these respectable ladies; that the establishments were lawful and the inmates were entitled to the protection of the Court; that although part of the publication professed to be by way of interrogatory, yet it was evident that the inference would be drawn that these ladies were guilty of the crimes to which these interrogatories referred; he therefore trusted that their lordships would pass such a sentence upon the defendant as would prevent his again indulging in such writing. Mr. Justice Patteson in passing sentence observed that those establishments are not contrary to law, and the inmates have a right to be protected against charges of this sort; and although it is competent for any person to publish his opinion with regard to the errors of any religion still he must do it in a decent and proper manner; but this publication, even if it did not allude to any individuals, is far from decent or proper. The language is gross, violent and bigoted. It is still more the duty of a person entering into religious controversy, to take care he does not cast imputations on particular individuals. You disclaim anything of this kind, and say you have read account of other establishments believing that the system of auricular confession was likely to lead to such crimes; but this shows that you are either a person of very little understanding or so devoid of true Christian charity, that you take it for granted because there are vices in other places they must of necessity exist in every establishment, and think there cannot be an innocent nun. I grievously lament that clergyman of the church of England should be so totally deficient in the brightest jewel of Christianity—Christian charity. However, taking all the circumstances into consideration understanding that you cannot pay a fine, and that a long imprisonment would be injurious to you the sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for three calender months.

Seamen's Wages.—At the Police-court, on Friday last, Captain Kenn, of the brig Harvest Home, was summoned by John Davis, a seaman, for arrears of wages. It appeared from the statement of the complaintant that he shipped from St. Domingo on the 18th of August last, at £2 5s per month. He arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of December. He remained with the vessel until she docked. On applying for his wages the captain refused to pay him the amount claimed. Captain Kenn stated in his defence, that the complainant had been insolent to the mate of the ship while at St. Domingo, and refused to work. The consequence was, that he (Kenn) had the complainant apprehended and lodged in goal for twenty-one days. For the time he was in goal he refused to pay him. It appeared from the statement of the complainant's attorney, Mr. Davenport, that the misunderstanding between Davies and the mate arose out of some words which the latter addressed to him in the French language. In consequence, Captain Kenn proceeded to the Vice-Consul's house, and procured an order for the prisoner's committal. Mr. Hall asked Kenn whether, before committal, the complaint had been brought before the Consul and examined. Kenn replied in the negative. Ms. Hall:—"What! the British Consul order a man to goal without giving him a hearing, without knowing what he had to say?" Kenn replied that the complainant was insolent, and refused to work. Mr. Hall; "Yes; but the refusal might not have lasted more than twenty-four hours, but here you send him to prison for twenty-one days." Captain Kenn here put in a document signed by the Consul. Mr. Hall: "This certificate only shows that he was in goal. I think it a most improper act on the part of any man to send another to prison on mere *ex parte* statements. What would be the consequence if such a practice became general in our merchant ships?" The captain, in explanation, stated that the Consul was sick in bed; he had an interview with him in his bed-chamber. Mr. Hall: "Did he ask to see the prisoner?" Captain Kenn: "No." Mr. Hall: "Was there no one to represent him during his illness?" Captain Kenn: "I believe not." Mr. Hall, after saying that such a system was contrary to every principle of justice, ordered the complainant to be paid the full amount of his wages, £7 10s 9d, with costs The captain differed with the magistrate's definition of justice, and after sulkily paying the money, left the office.---*Gores General Advertiser, Dec.* 20.

Extraordinary Intrepidity of a French Lady of Rank.—An instance of peculiar coolness and courageous decision, and of which the circumstances highly characteristic of the military spirit of the nation, has lately appeared in several of the French journals. The principal actor in this affair is Madame la Baronne de G——, whose conduct and bearing on the occasion, it will be allowed, justly entitle her to the appellation of a genuine daughter of Imperial France. It appears, that a weak state of health had rendered a change of residence necessary to this lady, and a house in the environs of the capital—No. 8, in the Ruelle de Piepus, near the Barriere du Trone, next door to that in which Madame Beauharnois, afterwards the Empress Josephine, formerly resided—was made choice of for that purpose. The insecurity of the houses in the outskirts of the French metropolis is too proverbial not to have excited doubts in the mind of La Baronne de G——; and she accordingly provided herself with the means of defence in case of attack, viz., a brace of loaded pistols, which were placed in a drawer near her bedside. Several months elapsed, and no circumstance occured to molest the quiet and security of the lady's retreat. A *femme de chambre* and another female occupied the lower part of the house, their mistress residing on the first floor. At length, one particularly dark and rainy night, La Baronne was awoke by a noise proceeding from the garden beneath her window; and, opening the lattice with little noise as possible, she distinctly saw three men endeavouring to force open a door which communicated with the lower part of the house; without giving the least alarm, or calling up her servants, she armed herself with her pistols, and immediately fired in the direction of the assailants; the report of the pistols put the parties to flight, and they made a hasty retreat over the garden wall, taking the direction of the Ruelle de Piepus, while the lady, considering all danger over, at least for that night, resumed her pillow, and calmly slept till morning. Notwithstanding the alarming nature of this attack, and the obvious insecurity of the residence she had made choice of, La Baronne de G——, feeling no desire to become an object of public attention, made no declaration to the police, and, consequently, this trait of energy and decision, for the time, remained a secret; eight and forty hours, however, had scarcely elapsed, when she was again awoke by a similar noise in the garden, and again distinctly recognised three men, apparently the same, attempting to force their way into the house in a direction different from that from which they had been previously driven. La Baronne had immediate recourse to her pistols, which she had fortunately kept charged, and, taking a more assured and deliberate aim than on the former occasion, one of the men fell, and the others precipitately made off; they returned, however, in a few minutes, and carried away their wounded companion. On the following, morning abundant traces of blood were visible in the garden and on the wall over which the fugitives had made their escape. Still, the Baronne, notwithstanding the advice of her friends, made no declaration to the authorities, but, as a measure of prudence, she placed a guard over the premises, an old soldier of the imperial army, at present the guard at the Place Royale, of whose courage and fidelity she entertained no doubt. This measure sufficed to ensure tranquility during a space of six weeks, when the Baronne, considering further precaution unnecessary discharged her watchman. After a lapse of a few days the repose of the lady was again interrupted, about the same hour of the night as on the previous occasions, and she perceived several men in the garden; one also was sitting on the wall, apparently for the purpose of keeping watch. The Baronne de G——, seizing her pistols, discharged them both at the same instant, and her fire was immediately returned by a pistol from the assailants, the ball of which, passing over her head, entered the ceiling of her chamber. Two persons who happened to be in the house hastened into the garden in pursuit of the daring and outrageous villans, but they had contrived to get clear off. On the following day, Madame de G——made a declaration of the whole of the facts at the *prefecture de police*, and effectual steps have been taken for her future security. It is hoped, that the wounded man, who probably will be compelled to apply for medical aid, will lead to a discovery of this audacious and determined gang.

Mrs. Norton and the British and Foreign Quarterly.—The last number of this periodical contains an article on "the Custody of Infants Bill," in which the writer has "indulged" in many glaring misrepresentations respecting Mrs. Norton. That lady has replied to the statement, by denying she is, as asserted, the authoress of a "Statement of the Wrongs of Women," that she is the "renowned agitatrice," and the circulator of a work on "Sexual Equality," or that, in the composition of the pamphlet relative to "the Law of Mothers and Infants," she was in any way advised or assisted by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. She observes, "however proud I might have felt, had Mr. Sergeant Talfourd considered me of sufficient ability to be his coadjutor in any literary task, your assertion that he did so is false, for this simple reason, that I was not then so fortunate as to have made his acquaintance." Further, Mrs. Norton remarks," in asserting or insinuating that the delay in the progress of the bill arose from 'the Norton negociations taking a more favourable turn,' you have printed and published another absurd falsehood; the delay was, as I believe, to improve the details of the bill; and, for my own part, did it please God to restore my children to-morrow, I should still feel the deepest anxiety for the success of that measure. My interest in it did not begin with my own misfortunes, and will not end with them. I should still think it a gross injustice, that a mother may be prevented from nursing, or even from gaining intelligence of her sick and dying child, by the caprice of an angry husband; I should still think it a gross injustice, that a man may forsake his legitimate wife for a mistress, and give her innocent legitimate child into the care of that mistress, (as in the case of Skinner *v.* Skinner,) and the English law have no remedy for such a wrong." Mrs. Norton thus concludes, "You have said that I 'courted publicity.' It is attacks of the nature you have made on me which force that publicity. It would, no doubt, suit the author of that article, and other known or unknown foes, that I should always preserve silence, let what will be said of me. 'Do not court publicity!' that is, 'Let the publicity be all on one side; let us assert what we choose; let us invent what we can; let us pour out what venom and scurrility we please on your name; and do not you venture to deny the falsehood, or reply to the attack; it is not fit the truth should be known, and if we can bully you into silence, we will.' It is one of the many falsehoods in that long abusive article, that I have courted publicity, or sought any sympathy, but that of my family and friends, and the proof that, to this hour, no explanation of the very strange events which have cursed my name with painful notoriety has been given to the world. I did not 'court' the gross and public slander by which four or five unworthy plotters hoped to obtain a temporary political triumph. I did not 'court' the advertisements which day by day went forth in the public papers; nor the abuse and ribaldry which, by means of law reports and comments upon law reports, has clung to my name wherever English prints are sent. I did not 'court' the vehement and tedious article in your *Review*, the abuse of its writer, or the assertions which it contains; but, since these things have fallen upon me, I will, at least, so far 'court' publicity on the other hand as to deny assertions which, were they true, would disgrace me."

FROM FENNIMORE COOPER'S NEW WORK—EVE EFFINGHAM.

The following conversation between two cousins—*Eve Effingham*, who has arrived in New York, after having spent nearly her whole life in Europe, and *Grace Van Courtlandt*, who has never been out of America—is a specimen of the sketches of fashionable life in America:

"I suppose, Eve, you will have to visit the Greens. They are *Hajjis*, and were much in society last winter."

"*Hajjis!* You surely do not mean, Grace, that they have been to Mecca?

"Not at all: only to Paris, my dear. That makes a *Hajji* in New York."

"And does it entitle the pilgrim to wear the green turban?" asked Eve, laughing.

"To wear anything Miss Effingham; green, blue, or yellow, and to cause it pass for elegance."

"And which happens to be the favourite colour with the family you have mentioned?

"It ought to be the first, in compliment to the name; but if truth must be said, I think they betray an affection for all, with not a few of the half tints in addition."

"I am afraid they are too *prononcées* for us by this description. I am no great admirer, Grace, of walking rainbows."

"Too *Green* you would have said, had you dared; but you are a Hajji too, and even the Greens know that a Hajji never puns—unless, indeed, it be one from Philadelphia. But you will visit these people?"

"Certainly, if they are in society, and render it necessary by their civilities."

"They *are* in society in virtue of their rights as Hajjis; but, as they passed three months in Paris, you probably know something of them."

"They may not have been there at the same time with ourselves," returned Eve quietly; "and Paris is a very large city. Hundreds of people come and go of whom one never hears. I do not remember the family you have mentioned."

"I wish you may escape them; for, in my untravelled judgment, they are anything but agreeable, notwithstanding all they have seen, or pretended to have seen."

"It is very possible to have been all over Christendom, and to remain exceedingly disagreeable; besides, one may see a great deal, and yet see a very little of a good quality.

A pause of two or three minutes followed, during which Eve read a note, and her cousin played with the leaves of a book.

"I wish I knew your real opinion of us Eve," suddenly exclaimed the last. "Why not be frank with so near a relative; tell me honestly, are you reconciled to your country?"

"You are the eleventh person who had asked me this question, which I think very extraordinary, as I have never quarrelled with my country"

"Nay, I do not mean exactly that. I wish to know how our society strikes one who had been educated abroad."

"You wish, then, for opinions that can have no great value, since my experience at home extends only to a fortnight. But you have many books on the country, and some written by very clever persons; why not consult them?"

"Oh, you mean the travellers? None of them are worth a second thought: and we hold them, one & all, in great contempt.

"Of that I can have no manner of doubt, as, one and all, you are constantly protesting it, in the high-ways. There is no more certain sign of contempt than to be incessantly dwelling on its intensity."

Grace had great quickness as well as her cousin. Though provoked at Eve's quiet hit, she had the good sense and good nature to laugh.

"Perhaps we do protest our disdain a little too strenuously for good taste, if not to gain believers; but surely, Eve, you do not support these travellers in all that they have written of us?

"Not in half, I can assure you. My father and cousin Jack have discussed them too often in my presence, to leave me in ignorance of the very many political blunders they have made, in particular."

"Political blunders! I know nothing of them, and had rather thought the travellers right in most of what they said about our politics. But, surely, neither your father nor Mr. John Effingham corroborates what they say of our society!"

"I cannot answer for either on that point."

"Speak then for yourself. Do *you* think them right?

"You should remember, Grace, that I have not yet seen any society in New York."

"No society, dear! Why, you were at the Hendersons's and the Morgans', and the Drewetts'; three of the greatest *reunions* that we have had in two winters!"

"I did not know that by society you meant those unpleasant crowds."

"Unpleasant crowds! Why, child, that *is* society, is it not?"

"Not what I have been taught to consider such: I rather think it would be better to call it company."

"And is not this what is called society in Paris?"

"As far from it as possible: it may be an excrescence of society, one of its forms, but by no means society itself. It would be as true to call cards, which are sometimes introduced in the world, society, as to call a ball given in too small and crowded rooms, society. They are merely two of the modes in which idlers endeavour to vary their amusements."

"But we have little else than these balls, the morning visits and an occasional evening, in which there is no dancing."

"I am sorry to hear it; for in that case you can have no society."

"And is it different in Paris, or Florence, or Rome?"

"Very. In Paris there are many houses open every evening to which one can go with little ceremony. Our sex appears in them dressed according to what a gentleman I overheard conversing at Mrs. Henderson's would call their ulterior intentions for the night; some attired in the simplest manner; others dressed for concerts, for the opera, for court, even; some on the way from a dinner, and others going to a late ball. All this matter-of-course variety adds to the ease and grace of the company; and, with perfect good manners, a certain knowledge of passing events, pretty modes of expression, an accurate and even utterance, the women usually find the means of making themselves agreeable. Their sentiment is sometimes a little heroic; but this one must overlook; and it is a taste, moreover, that is falling into disuse as people read better books than formerly."

"And you prefer this heartlessness, Eve, to the nature of your own country!"

"I do not know that quiet *retenue* and a good tone are a whit more heartless than flirting, giggling, and childishness. There may be more nature in the latter, certainly; but they are scarcely as agreeable after one has fairly got rid of the nursery!"

Grace looked vexed, but she loved her cousin too sincerely to be angry. A secret suspicion that Eve was right, too, came in aid of her affections; and while her little foot moved, she maintained her good nature—a task not always attainable for those who believe that their own "superlatives" scarcely reach to other people's positives."

MISCELLANEA.

Statue to Dr. Valpy.—The friends and admirers of this distinguished scholar (the practical utility of whose works is every day tested in our schools) will be glad to learn that the statue of him intended to be erected in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, can be seen at the gallery, 53, Pall-mall, for a day or two previous to its removal. The statue stands (pedestal included) about 14 feet from the ground. It is made of Roche Abbey stone from Doncaster; a material which, if not so transparently clear as marble, is free from the coldness which marks the appearance of the latter, particularly when new, and is by its softness and pliability well adapted for the strong and accurate delineation of the muscles, veins, and fibres of the human frame. The attitude struck us as somewhat constrained and unnatural, the right elbow resting on the hip, and the fore arm extended at a right angle; but this, we understand, was selected as a favourite position of the doctor when engaged in communicating his knowledge to others, or enforcing upon them his views. The face is pronounced an excellent likeness by Dr. Valpy's relatives. The subject was certainly a fine one, the features being strongly marked and indicating great intellectual power. It is no more than just praise to Mr. Nixon, the artist, to say that his performance of the task which he undertook proves him to be a man of great cleverness.---*Globe, Dec.* 6.

The Court of Assizes was occupied on Friday and Saturday with the trial of Garcin, the man who, in May last, robbed Mlle. Mars of her jewels, as we mentioned at the time, and of three accomplices, named Noel, Gervais, and Lezeu. Mlle. Mars was known to have been summoned as a witness in the case, and the Court was crowded to excess on the first day with persons anxious to see her off the stage. In fact, the impatient expectation manifested by the audience was so great, that the President had to order silence to be observed, and reproved the auditory, declaring that they should not come to the Court as to a theatre, but should gratify their curiosity elsewhere. The evidence given by Mlle, Mars, who declared herself 45 years of age, was short, and was delivered with the easy but dignified grace that she so eminently possesses. The testimony of the other witnesses fully proved the robbery, but did not elicit any new facts of importance beyond the participation of each of the prisoners. Among the articles that had been stolen was a splendid wreath of silver guilt, on each of the leaves of which was inscribed the name of one of the parts which had been performed by this admirable actress. Count Charles de Mornay had paid 3,000fr. for this ornament to M. Mellerio, the goldsmith, who, during the trial deposed to the value of the materials of which it was made, not exceeding 150fr. or 200fr. This beautiful work of art had been melted by Lezen, who had been the receiver of the stolen goods, and who gave Garcin 85fr. for it. The examinations were long, and it was late on Saturday night when they were all declared guilty by the jury. Garcin was sentenced to close confinement, with labour, for eight years, and to be exposed on the pillory; Noel to hard labour at the hulks for 18 years; and Gervais and Lezen to close confinement, with hard labour, for six years.—Galig-Mes., Dec. 10.

Standing on the top of Sinai.—I stand upon the very peak of Sinai, where Moses stood when he talked with the Almighty. Can it be, or is it a mere dream? Can this naked rock have been the witness of that great interview between man and his Maker? where, amid thunder and lightning, and a fearful puaking of the mountain, the Almighty gave to his chosen people the precious tables of his law, those rules of infinite wisdom and goodness which, to this day, best teach man his duty towards his God, his neighbour, and himself? The scenes of many of the incidents recorded in the Bible are extremely uncertain. Historians and geographers place the Garden of Eden, the qaradise of our first parents, in different parts of Asia; and they do not agree upon the site of the tower of Babel, the mountain of Ararat, and many of the most interesting places in the Holy Land; but, of Sinai, there is no doubt. This is the holy mountain; and, among all the stupendous works of nature, not a place can be selected more fitted for the exdibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looked over the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the distant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of lava, and the ruined and half-recovered cities at its foot; but they are nothing compared with the terrific solitudes and bleak majesty, of Sinai. An observing traveller has well called it "a perfect sea of desolation." Not a tree, or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen upon the care and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, rearing their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syrian desert, with its boundless waste of sands, form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that imagination can con eive. The level surface of the very top, or pinnacle, is about sixty feet square. At one end is a single rock about twenty feet high, on which, as said the monk, the spirit of God descended, while, in the crevice beneath, his favoured servant received the tables of the law. There, on the same spot where they were given, I opened the sacred book in which those laws are recorded, and read them with a deeper feeling of devotion, as if I were standing nearer and receiving them more directly from the Deity himself.—*Incidents of Travel.*

Russian Paper Money—No money is seen in circulation here, all is paper; blue, red, and white notes, torn and dirty, represent five, ten, and twenty-five roubles, &c.; they are the only medium of change, which never varies: an attempt to circulate foreign gold coin would be attended with great loss, as you would never obtain its real value. There exists a law to prevent this paper money from being carried out of the country, and, what may appear paradoxical, another to confiscate it if afterwards attempted to be introduced again. The rouble which, in former times, was worth from thirty-six to forty pence English, is now only worth tenpence in its paper shape. We have seen the time in Eggland, when a one-pound note was not intrinsically worth more than fourteen shillings; but here the depreciation, owing to the enormous issues of paper, is far more serious, the silver rouble being equal to three and a-half or four roubles of the latter. This paper money has one advantage, that it never varies in value, but the original silver coin fluctuates daily, and is, therefore, almost entirely driven out of circulation in the common purposes of barter.—*Raikes's City of the Czar.*

An unfortunate accident happened at Soissy-sous-Etiolles in September last, when, as an elderly English woman, named, Lane, was getting on board the *Parisienne* steamer, she fell with one of her legs through the companion-ladder, owing to the negligence of the captain and crew, broke the limb, and soon after died of the injury she had thus received. The case was brought before the tribunal at Corbeil on Friday, when the captain and receiver of the *Parisienne* were condemned to pay a fine of 200fr. to the state, 300fr. for expenses to the representatives of the deceased, and an annual pension of 200fr. for six years to her grandson.—Galig. Mes., Dec. 10.

A merchant of Paris of some respectability was, on Saturday, brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police by another of the same rank in society for a gross assault. It was proved by several witnesses that the accused had given the complainant a blow in one of the most public streets of Paris. To account for the offended party having recourse to the law, instead of the remedy usually resorted to in such cases by gentlemen, it was deposed that the delinquent in this case had, in August last, treated another gentleman in the same manner in a café, and when challenged, instead of meeting his adversary, had sent him a most abject written apology, which was read in court. The tribunal declared the accused guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for three months, to pay a fine of 50fr., and also 2000fr. to the complainant as damages.—Galig. Mes., Dec. 19.

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